HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
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VOL XV NO. 127— BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 26 1927 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

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MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
192			
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,439
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
31 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
7 Apr.	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
14 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
21 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
28 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 May.	MALOJAx ..		20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,933
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
28th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
26th Sept.	*VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
28th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
30th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Oct.	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Bussren.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	5374	19 Sept.	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	12 ,,
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	19 Oct.	30 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	0 ,,	12 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
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Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
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Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

FOR LONG LIFE
UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI
FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make,

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE!

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
Agents :—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad		Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta		Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwala	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to :—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WHY - WHEN and WHERE?

The Great Protection is to Insure Your Life.

WHY? - - BECAUSE IT MEANS :—

(1) Freedom from financial worries in old age.
(2) Freedom from anxiety about those you leave behind.

WHEN TO INSURE? "Immediately of course" is the only answer

Because delay means :—
(1) Payment of higher premiums.
(2) Danger of your dying suddenly leaving your near and dear ones unprovided

WHERE TO INSURE? With a Company Offering—
(1) Sympathetic treatment.
(2) Prompt settlement of claims.
(3) The lowest rates of premium.
(4) Protection against disablement from accident or disease.
(5) Directorate combining business ability and Public Confidence.

THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY,

LIMITED DELHI?

Wherein all the above advantages and many more in addition, are available, will readily help you.

For further particulars please write to :—

PANDIT BAL MUKAND ATRIYA,
Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS S. PATEL,
Chief Agent for GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR,
Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

LALA GIRDHARILAL (of AMRITSAR),
Managing Director.
"Diwan Bhawan," DELHI.

WANTED :—RELIABLE AGENTS all over the Presidency on handsome remunerations.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A NURSING SUPERINTENDENT for Chhindwara Women's Hospital, C. P. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply to MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
A R452

WANTED.—INFLUENTIALED and RESPECTABLE PARTNER for Managing Agent's firm of Indian Life Assurance Company. Please apply to Box No. 2032, Advt., Dept "Bombay Chronicle".
A R470.

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Varsada Dispensary. Applications stating age, experience, the minimum pay expected should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay before the end of September, 1927.
A 292 1

'KESEV SONS', CANNANORE.—WANTED INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES to Canvass Orders for our hand-loom made goods on Decent Commission.
A R472

WANTED.—A CERTIFIED DRAWING TEACHER for an up-country Muslim High School. Matriculate with Persian as Second Language will be preferred. Apply urgently to Box No. 2031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R465.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GHANDHIJI IN SOUTH INDIA. His latest photographs, enlargements, and TOUR ALBUMS available FOR SALE. Mahatmaji says the work of the PRESS PHOTO BUREAU, Triplicane, Madras, is thoroughly American and up to date.
P 29276.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—Warden Road, (facing sea), two big communicating FLATS, spacious verandah, drawing, dining and seven large bed rooms (baths lavatories attached) servants quarters garages, etc., fitted throughout with all modern convenience. App'y Box No. 200, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5½, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms app'y to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa", P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T R444.

TO SALE.—BRASS NAME-PLATES, ½ inch and 1½ inch letter at 0-2-6 and 0-6-9 a letter with frame. THE FAVOURITE NAME-PLATE CO., 2-7, Hammam Street, Bombay 1. Agents wanted.
T R461.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND and WILLYS KNIGHT OWNERS, entrust your Car to men who are thoroughly experienced in handling them. Our Bombay Workshops are specially equipped to deal with repairs and adjustments. None but genuine Spare Parts are employed. G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd., Overland and Willys Knight Distributors, 12, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, Showroom, Hughes Road.
J. A. 29294.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

MEDICAL.

GONORRHOEA MIXTURE.—The Positive, safe and speedy cure of Acute or Chronic Gonorrhoea and Gleet. Price Re. 1-8 (per V. P. P. and Packing charges). Prepared by:—B. K. RELE & CO., Kshatriya Dnyati Nivas, Bombay No. 4.
P R426

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

CATARACTS—No matter, ripe or unripe No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed, Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.

MAGIC TOOTH DROPS.

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.

Re. 1-8 Post FREE.

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENY
BOMBAY 8. C
29247

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MFG. CO., LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company 37-39, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m., (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th Ocober, 1927, to transact the business already notified to the shareholders in the notice of the Meeting of 14th July, 1927.

(Sd.) VISHVANATH P. VAIDYA,
For Self & Co., Liquidators.
R468.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at Old Custom House Road, Hari Building, have now REMOVED to 237, FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GANPAT JANARDHAN RELE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Sadashiv Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 194 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638, New No. 2954, Old Survey No. 536, New Survey No. 7804, Cadastral Survey No. 526, Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 930 and Street No. 39, (Old Street No. 6) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vishwanath Balaji Diwadkar, on or towards the West by the property of Bapu Dhakushet Shere, on or towards the North by Sadashiv Street and on or towards the South by the property of Kalyan Moti and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1927.

RELE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29307.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 2ND OCTOBER 1927, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT "KHATAU BHUWAN," WODEHOUSE ROAD, COLABA.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, Jacobean and Indian carved furniture, Persian and English carpets, electric lamp and fans, wall and table clocks, sweet tone cabinet phonograph, engravings and oil paintings, English ice boxes, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboards, Chesterfield drawing room suites, lined pegamoid leather and full springed fancy cabinets, brass vases and pots, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, crockery and cloth cupboards, hat stands, meat safes, etc., etc.

Property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY the 28th September, 1927, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their sale Room the following by order of the Bank and parties concerned:—4 Cases "Merck" Patent medicines:—Chloroform, Sodium Chloride, Potassium Carbonate, Lead and Copper metal, Silver Nitric, etc., 12 Cases Medical Glassware and porcelain ware:—Glass tubes, measuring vessels, Porcelain glasses and funnels and other medical Hospital glassware, 9 Cases Glass chimneys, 3 Cases Scent bottles, 1 Box spectacle lenses.

On account and at the risk of Bhagwandas Gordhandas: 3 Cases White Twills and 1 Case White Doria.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Half Price Sale

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.
Price Re. 1 (One)

TEN TAMIL SAINTS
By Mr. M. S. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.
CONTENTS:—Saint Jnana Sambandar: The Impaler of the Jains, Saint Manickavachakar; The Hammer of the Buddhists. Saint Appar; an ideal Servant of God. Saint; Sundarar; God's Bondsman, Saint Kannappa; The Nimrod Bhakta. Saint Karaikal Ammai The Demon Poetess. Saint Tiruvalluvar; A Great Moralist. Saint Meykanda; The Great Saiva Siddhanti; Saint Thayumanavar; A popular Poet-Philosopher; Saint Pattinaththar.
Price As. 12.

SRI MADHWACHARYA
Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao, M. A.
Price As. 12.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS
By Mr. K. V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L.,
In this book are presented the lives of four notable saints that have sprung from what are called the "untouchable" classes of India. These saints appeared in different parts of the country: Narda, in South India, Ravi Das in Oudh, Chokamela in Maharashtra, and Hari Das Thakur in Bengal.
Price As. 6.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM
BY SISTER NIVEDITA
IN this little book Sister Nivedita urges that the "History of India should be humanized, emotionalized made the trumpet voice and evangel of the races that inhabit India."
Price As. Four.
The above five books are given away at half the prices mentioned.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of iwthdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account of remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
KEN MAYNARD
IN
"THE UNKNOWN CAVALIER"
and
TARZAN
The Horse with almost human intelligence.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6/15, 8/15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
Saraswati Film Co.'s
Sensational Social Picture
SOCIAL PIRATES
Time and Rates as Usual.

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TO THE WONDERS OF
THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani'
Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
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or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Ginning figures forced prices higher. Continued hedge selling and long liquidation helped weakness. Futures 18 to 20 points higher.

LOCAL:—Steady. Absence of sellers. Closed barely steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

N. Y. October highest 20.90 (11-04 a.m.) lowest 19.90 (10-56 a.m.).

New York Market advanced on small ginnings meeting hedge selling and long liquidation. Tone of market good.

GINNERS—

Ginned to 15th Sept. 1927, 3,506,000 Bales (against previous report of 1,540,000 Bales ginned to 31st August 1927).

Comparison with previous years in 1000's 1927|28 3506; 1926|27 2511; 1925|26 4282; 1924|25 2666.

Liverpool 9 a.m. Light rains North Carolina 10-25 a.m. Scattered setting. Scarcity of buyers.

4-55 p.m. Census ginners report smaller than expected. Low temperatures and rains in North Carolina. Market looks higher.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Ginners small than expected. Think present decline fully discounts bear factor, and with the exception of occasional weak spots due to Southern hedging, think tendency of market upward."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 23rd instant from their New York friends:—(2-20 p.m.):—

"Consider ginning figures bullish. Market has to absorb heavy hedge selling but trade support probable on scale down."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd instant as under: "Ginnings interpreted bullish. Shorts covered. Ginnings indicate clearly leteness in maturity in Northern belt. Think that present price reasonable."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 23rd instant (4-35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Think present prices low enough, have a favourable opinion of the market in the near future."

The Fossick Bureau estimate crop 13,788,000 bales against their previous estimate of 13,842,000 bales on the 2nd inst.

Messrs. Procter and Gamble estimate crop 13,800,000 bales against their previous estimate of 13,600,000 bales on the 6th inst.

AMERICANS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened easy on unfavourable cablegrams from Liverpool. There was scattered long liquidation and at 10-56 a.m. prices registered a drop of 30 points. The ginning report showing 3,506,000 Bales ginned upto 16th Sept., proved short of general expectation and induced heavy covering by those who believed it to be about 4 million Bales. Prices registered a sharp improvements of 5 dollars per bale within four minutes when there was renewal of hedge selling and long liquidation which checked. The advance and eventually lost a portion of the improvement attained. The close was barely steady at a rise of 18 to 20 points, Spot Cotton values had a sympathetic steady effect which closed at 20.90 cent at a rise of 20 points.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 24 to 27 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 23 points to 20-47 cent.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 11 to 12 points but met with increased offering which resulted into a weak close values showing a fall of 25 to 28 points. Spot demand continues poor sales being 5,000 Bales and middling spot closed at 11-20 per lb. at a decline of 32 points.

The ginning report issued yesterday at Washington was anticipated to be a bearish one, but the figure of 3,506,000 Bales ginned, induced heavy short covering forcing prices higher by 100 points Outwardly this figure had a bullish effect on the market, but a close steady reveals that except 1925|26, the figure is the largest for 16th Sept. during the past 27 seasons. It indicates that the movement of the crop is heavy and early. During the fortnight we believe with 13 working days it shows a daily ginnings of over 150,000 Bales. The continued selling by the South shows that farmers are satisfied with present prices. It is anticipated that the huge movement of the crop and forced hedge selling will check any sustained improvement in the values. Spinners are acting cautiously and are not led to believe any immediate possibility of returning to higher levels and are buying only urgent needs. The only hope of higher prices depends upon the date of the killing frost. The technical situation of the market is becoming healthier. We therefore think that before we have a definite price tendency, the trade will want to see a definite and reliable crop idea. In accordance with the character of weather and to the extent of hedge selling, we expect the market to make some proportionate response.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Following a small rise of 18 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 416|8 and ruled steady. Later steady Liverpool cables helped the rise and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:

Broach A.|M.	416|8	420|4	416|8	420|4
Oomra D.|J.	348|4	384|4	383|8	384|4
Bengal D.-J.	343	345	343	345

SEWRI.

Liverpool opened 21 points higher. The forward market ruled narrow and closed barely steady as under at 6-30 p.m.:

Broach A.-M.	420	420|8	419	419|8
Oomra D.-J.	385	386|8	385	386|8
Bengal D.-J.	347	347	346	347

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road Karachi).

September 20.

Since our last report there have been good offerings of Larkhanas and Upper-sinds which have been readily absorbed. The Sindlights have been wanting.

In Electries there has been a good buying enquiry for both Karachi Electrics and Hyderabad Electrics but the Scrip is difficult to obtain.

The 40 per cent. Karachi Port Trust Debentures have been asked for.

The Karachi Municipality is inviting tenders for a Loan of Rs 15 lakhs bearing 5 per cent. interest repayable after thirty years.

Name of the Company	Present value
Sind Lights	142
Sind Lithterage	130
Larkhana Jacobabad	87
Upper Sinds	84
Electries.	
Karachi Electric	104
Hyderabad Electrics	102 xd.
Debentures:—	
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	111
Flour Mills:—	
Karachi Flour Mills	115
India Flour Mills	110
Century Flour Mills	100

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

200	Gill & Co.	Bhesha	439
100	Volkart Bros.	Aurangabad	390
200	Volkart Bros.	Amraoti	390
200	Dawn Mill	Shapur	367

Room Rate was closed. No Ready market on Monday and Tuesday for Marwari Jayanti and Parsi religious day.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 24.

Silver: Market quiet.

Spot ..... 25-13|16

Forward ..... 25|13|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 24.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1|2

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 24.

	Yesterdays	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
In full-pressed Bales.			
Khandesh ..		403	845
Central India	92	5110	4291
Barsi and Nagar	103	891	331
Hyderabad-Gaorani		342	63
Berar	221	2576	1072
Central Provinces		2250	84
Total Oomras	416	11572	6 686
Dholera	607	7693	613
N.W. Provinces ..		2822	881
Rajputana ..	96	3502	2495
Sind-Punjab ..		1903	1963
Broach ..	183	1193	9
Coompta & Dharwar		1628	2248
Westerns-Northerns		1921	2845
Cocoanada		..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5710	3167
Persian		954	1260
American		18603	2995
Egyptian and African		2196	6711
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..			..
Total	1,302	67,203	31,783

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 22nd Sept.

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe 2331	23,661	15,591
Japan & China	40.573	8557
Coast Ports ..	1519	353
Up-country by Rail	35,62	5,244
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	13,812	3,247
Total	23 1	83,127	33,042

COFFEE

New York, Sept. 24.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (N. 7 quality) spot 13-5|8

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 23.

Demand Bills 486.25

BULLION MARKET

BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Ready	21 8 0
Asho	21 7 3
Kartika	21 7 6

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

London Ready	25 12 0
Forward	25 11 0
New York cent.	56 4 0
London-Shanghai:	
Opening	2-6-5|8
Closing	2-6-9|16
Silver Ready	58 9 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Clos.
Asho	58-6-0	58-9-0	58-6-0	58-8-0
Kartika	58-5-0	58-8-0	58-5-0	58-7-0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab). Sept. 22.

Wheat Asuj 4/8/3.
Wheat Maghar 4/11/.
Gram Asuj 4|1|.
Gram Katak 4/1/9.
Gram Jeth 3/12/.
Barley Asuj 3/0/3.
Cottonseeds Maghar 3/8/3.
Cottonseeds Poh 3/7/.
Gawara Poh 3/3/6.

READY.

Wheat 4/8 to 4/12, Gram 4/ to 4/4, Barley 3/0/0, Rapeseeds 7/12 to 8/4, Rapeseed Oil 20/8/.

Market arrival 800 mds. and condition Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 23rd inst:

Wheat	3812 Cwts.
Linseed	2,936 "
Gingellyseeds	416 "
Poppyseed	18 "
Groundnuts	2,670 "
Castorseed	4,440 "
Rice	105,593 "
Myrabollams	624 "
Cottonseed	4,051 "
Gram	92 "
Joowar	273 "
Bajree	192 "
Coal	1,271 tons.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1.5 31|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet, steady.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128 1|2.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 124 1|2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 172 1|4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155-1|4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1|2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1|2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25-12.
London—Silver per oz Forward 25-12.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady. India and China bought. Undecided and might easily move either way. Market depends upon China.
Amehican Cross Rate Dol. 4.86-21|32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

3 Months 4 11|32 per cent.
6 Months 4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Slightly easier.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

LINSEED.

Liverpool Sept. 24.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton, £16:0:0 September Oct. shipment continent paid.
Linseed, Bombay, £18:7: 6 Sept. Oct. shipment sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £17: 12: 6 Sept. Oct. shipment sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 24.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, ewt. 30|6 Oct. Dec. delivery sellers.
Linseed oil, Nadird London, ewt. 31|3 Jan. Apr. standing paid.
Linseed, Calcutta ton 117|12|6 Oct. Nov. shipment sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f. Calcutta,

September, per ewt.	14|10-1|2
Oct|Dec. per ewt.	15|0-3|4
Jan|Mar per ewt.	15|3-3|4
C & F Bombay,	
Oct| Dec. per ewt.	15|2-1|2
C & F Karachi,	
Oct|Dec per ewt.	15|3-1|4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribber, lb., Spot 1|4-3|8 Sellers.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 24.

October	20.33—5
December	20.70—3
January	20.70—3
March	20.96—2
May	21.15—5
Middling Spot	20.85—5

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October	20.54 plus 3
January	20.78 plus 4
Middling Spot	20.56 plus 9

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 23.

New York. 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	20.20
January	20.30
March	20.75
New York. Noon Call.	
October	20.58
January	20.93
March	21.19
New Orleans. 9 a.m.	
October	19.95
January	20.22
March	20.47

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Sept. 24.

September		10.86 plus 17
October	10.85	10.82 plus 17
November		10.83 plus 18
December		10.88 plus 18
January	10.97	10.93 plus 17
February		10.93 plus 17
March	11.01	10.97 plus 18
April		10.97 plus 18
May	11.04	11.00 plus 17
June		10.96 plus 18
July	10.99	10.93 plus 16
August		10.83 plus 16
September		10.73 plus 15
Middling Spot		11-33 plus 13

SALES.

Liverpool Sept. 24.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Sept. 24.

Scinde, Good	8.50 plus 10
Scinde, Fully Good	8.70 plus 10
Scinde, Fine	8.90 plus 10
Bengal, Good	8.50 plus 10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.70 plus 10
Bengal, Fine	8.90 plus 10
Oomra, Good	9.05 plus 10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.30 plus 10
Oomra, Fine	9.55 plus 10
Broach, Good	9.35 plus 10
Broach, Fully Good	9.65 plus 10
Broach, Fine	9.95 plus 10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Sept. 24.

September	18.26 plus 12
October	18.34 plus 12
November	18.37 plus 12
December	18.37 plus 12
January	18.37 plus 12
February	18.37 plus 12
March	18.37 plus 12
April	18.37 plus 12
May	18.36 plus 12
June	18.36 plus 12
July	18.41 plus 12
August	18.41 plus 12
September	18.41 plus 12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.10 —5

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 23.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	336,000
Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Exports to France and the Continent	71,000
Exports to Japan	27,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,509,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	511,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool Sept. 23.

	Bales.
Total Cotton, Actual Export	6,000
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers	55,000
Total Cotton Imports	29,000
Total Cotton Stocks	1,106,000
Actual Week's Sale s	36,640

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £8: 17: 6 Sept|Oct shipment Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, £18: 0: 0 Sept. Oct shipment sellers.
Rapeseed, orio, ton, £19:17: 6 Sept|Oct. shipment quoted.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 24.

Rozaruo Santa Fe, per 62 1|2 lb. 50 Sep. October shipment paid.
Barletta, Russo, per 63 lb. 49|6 Sept. Oct. shipment value.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 52 Loading paid.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 52|6 Oct. shipment buyers.

STOCKS AND SHARES

IMPRESSIVE DEMAND FOR MILL SHARES

SECURITIES STEADY ON BULL SUPPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

MILL SHARES:—

With a fairly large business, Cotton Mill shares firmed upon continued support. All eyes are focussed on Bombay Dyeing and Fazal shares, which were in good demand. Other Mill shares followed in sympathy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel shares ruled very steady with a moderate demand. Bombay Burmah shares were in keen demand. Bundi Cement shares ruled steady Among Bank shares, Centrals were in good demand.

SECURITIES.

The securities market ruled steady on moderate support by Bulls, despite further issue of Treasury Bills. Sellers are holding aloof.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79/12.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 87/12.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 65|8.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 28.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (100) 1,425.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352/8.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 31.
Central India Mining (10) 25/12.
Indian Cement (250) 188/12.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 173/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 550.
Katni Cement (O) (10) 7|14.
Punjab Cement P. 12/8.
Shivrajpur (10) 53.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 875.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142/8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 702/8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 84.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83.
Surat Electric (O) 700. 5 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) 1,000) 7 p.c. 807/8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,015.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 144/6.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 67/8. XO.
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect. O (100) 1,083/12.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1032/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 547|8.
Tata Power O (1,000) 857/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1,215.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 850.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 620.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Vokart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 720.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412/8.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 341/4.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 966/4.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 555.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-490.
Century (100) 20, 432/8.
Crescent (100) 216/4.
Colaba Mills (100) 140.
Dawn (250) 80, 722/8.
David (500) 265.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/0/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 152/8.
Euphinstone (100) nil 19|8
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 952/8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33|4
Gokak Mills (100) 132/8.
Indore Mawar (100) 371/4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 242/8.
Jamshed Manufarturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (509) 29/12.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 270
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300. 6,800.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil 117|8
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 138/12.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2055.
New Great Mills, 313|12.
New City Mills (100) 142/8.
Pabaney Mill 2-0, 283/12.
Pearl Mill 230, 598/12.
Phoenix (100) 10, 420.
Simplex (100) 177|8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,000.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 538/12.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 3,094.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 610.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil), 288/12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. .
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 682/8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XP 252/8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 203/12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 260.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 8 p.c. 32/6.
British Burmah Petroleum 51/9, 5/14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 1,500.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 25/2.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,875.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs 45 690
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/11.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 51/8.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 90/8.
Tata Iron (O) 75) 54.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 184/6.
Telephone Co. (50) 42/4.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Mills (100) 432/8.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931|36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107|5.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112-6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1920-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates.—3rd Oct. Sett. 3 1|2 p.c. Paper Rs. 75-10 1|2; 1945|55 Rs. 107-4-6.
4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 23

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£122.1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-3/8
National Bank	£49-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£87.1/8
Conversion Loan	£74.3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p. c.	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p. c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£59-3/4
Indian Stock 2 1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£69.7/8
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 p. c.	£102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£93-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 24.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-3|4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5|16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-7|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine trade Bills 6 months 5 1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 24.

T. T. Berling on London	20.41-7|8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-7|8
T. T. Brussels on London	24.94
T. T. Madrid on London	27.99
T. T. Milan on London	Unquoted.
T. T. Berne on London	25.24
T. T. Paris on London	124.02
T. T. London on Prague	164.15

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 49|12; closing Rs. 49|12.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 48|3; highest Re. 48|8; lowest Rs. 48|2; closing Rs. 48|7.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4|8|3; closing Rs. 4|8.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 56|4, highest Rs. 56|9; closing Rs. 56|7.

HIGH COURT

SUIT AGAINST SOLICITOR

CLIENT CLAIMS PAYMENT OF ALLEGED LOAN.

Before Mr. Justice Madgaoker at the High Court an action was brought by Marutirao Kundlik Walung, a Hindu grass merchant claiming a sum of Rs. 39,500 from Mr. Shankarbhai Jarabhai Amin, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors of the Hight Court, as moneys alleged to have been advanced to the latter.

The plaintiff alleged that on January 11, 1922, he lent and advanced to the defendant the sum of Rs. 40,000 on the express condition that the loan would be repaid in a couple of months. The loan was made under the following circumstances: The plaintiff had been a client of the defendant for some time past and had implicit confidence in him. A few days prior to January 11, the defendant, it was stated, asked the plaintiffs to lend to another client of the defendant the sum of Rs. 40,000 on the mortgage of his building which was then under construction. As the plaintiff absolutely declined to advance any money on the mortgage, the defendant asked the plaintiff to lend him the amount as a personal loan promising to repay the same in a couple of months. The plaintiff consented to lend the sum to the defendant as a personal loan to him.

On January 11, the plaintiff went to the defendant's office in Medows Street, Bombay, with a blank cheque on the Bank of India signed by him and requested the solicitor to fill in the cheque for Rs. 40,000 in his favour as required by him. The defendant, it was alleged, filled in the body of the cheque, including the figure of Rs. 40,000 without, it is alleged, informing the plaintiff that it was made payable to the defendant's firm of Messrs. Amin and Desai. The plaintiff who was all the while under the impression that the defendant had written his own name in the cheque as the payee came to know only recently that the name of the defendant's firm was written in the cheque as the payees.

DEMAND FOR REPAYMENT.

Thereafter he repeately demanded the repayment of the loan, but the defendant put him off from time to time. In September, 1922, the plaintiff was paid a sum of Rs. 500, and later when he pressed for the repayment of the loan the defendam handed him a document and told him that it was a deed of mortgage for Rs. 53,000 in his favour executed by Adamalli Abhai Suratwalla, who, the plaintiff understood, was a client of the defendant. The plaintiff stated that he had nothing to do with the mortgage and he refused to accept the document.

FOURTH MORTGAGE.

The defendant then represented to him that the document was only a collateral security and might be retained by him. The plaintiff was further assured that such loan would be paid off by him in a short time and it did not matter anything. The document handed to the plaintiff had since been found to be a fourth mortgage, the prior three mortgages being, respectively, for Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 51,000 and Rs. 30,000, and he alleged that it was a wilful fraud upon him. The plaintiff then sent a letter through his attorneys demanding the repayment of the loan from the defendant but as the latter put him off, he filed a suit in the High Court.

Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. Coltman appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Taraporewalla represented the defendant.

THE DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

The defendant, in the course of his written statement, contended that the plaintiff was in the habit of lending moneys on first and subsequent mortgages of various immoveable properties including those under construction with a view to realising a very high rate of interest. In January 1922, the plaintiff met the defendant and informed him that Adamalli, who was having a building erected at Grant Road, wanted a temporary loan of Rs. 50,000 for a period of three months on the security of the fourth mortgage of the immoveable property. The plaintiffs further stated that he had agreed to lend the amount to Adamalli and the latter had consented to pay the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 3,000 by way of premium. The plaintiff thereupon, instructed the defendant to have the necessary fourth mortgage prepared for a sum of Rs. 53,000 including the amount for premium.

On January 11, the plaintiff, in the presence of Adamalli, informed the defendant that they had further agreed between themselves that the plaintiff was to pay Rs. 40,000 to Adamalli on the execution of the indenture of the fourth mortgage. It was also agreed that the balance of Rs. 10,000 was to be kept by the plaintiff to be advanced to Adamalli when it might be required for the construction work of the building. The plaintiff gave the defendant a blank cheque signed by him, and requested the defendant to make out the same for Rs. 40,000 in favour of the defendant's firm so that it could be paid to Adamalli. Adamalli executed the indenture of the fourth mortgage and the sum of Rs. 40,000 was paid by the defendant's firm. The document was duly registered and handed over to the plaintiff.

The defendant denied the plaintiff several times demanded repayment of the alleged loan except the demand by him through his attorneys in January, 1925. The defendant submitted that he had agreed to advance Rs. 20,000 to Adamalli on the fifth mortgage of the immoveable property by an indenture of January 12, 1922, and at the request of Adamalli he paid to the plaintiff Rs. 500 out of the balance of the sum which the defendant had agreed to advance.

MORTGAGEES IN SAD PLIGHT.

The defendant alleged that in June, 1923, a portion of the property collapsed and the plaintiff, as mortgagee, attended several meetings held by other mortgagees to discuss various schemes for the purpose of recovering the moneys advanced by them to Adamalli. None of the schemes could be carried into effect and the property was put up for sale by auction by the first mortgagee in February 1923. The net sale proceeds after payment to the first mortgagee of the amount due to him were sufficient to pay only a moiety of the amount due to the second mortgagee.

Adamalli was adjudicated an insolvent by the High Court in June, 1923, and the defendant submitted that the plaintiff, finding that the moneys lent by him to Adamalli, were lost, had resorted to this false suit against him with a view to extort moneys from him.

The plaintiff, in his evidence corroborated the statements contained in his plaint.

The case was adjourned to Monday.

FROM ARABIC PAPERS

EGYPTIAN LADY ON POLYGAMY

"Assiyasat" writes:—

The famous Egyptian Lady Hudi Hamin Shuravi, who is now in America in an interview with an American correspondent, said that in Egypt there is no law prohibiting polygamy. On religious principles it is allowed. Still in the present economic conditions of the country it is quite impracticable. The Government intend to prohibit polygamy by passing a law against it. American papers state that this Egyptian lady, lays very great emphasis on girls' education and though she, realises the need of women's franchise she is not so keen about it.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

"Al-Ittihad" writes:—

An International Congress is going to be held in Cairo in the near future. The Egyptian Government has invited. The Mesopotamian Government to send a representative to the Congress, and the latter has accepted the invitation.

WATER SUPPLY IN DHARWAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 22.

The Dharwar city rarely escapes water famine every year. From February last the pipes have stopped running nad they have just begun to supply water since the tank is yet comparatively empty. A little examination of the water-problem in Dharwar would be interesting in every way and would open the eyes of the public to the enormous sums spent and the most inefficient service given.

The Dharwar Water Works began its operations in 1912-13. Rs. 400,362 have been invested as capital outlay Rs. 306,494 have been spent during the period on establishment. Rs. 197,938 have been paid as instalments of loans with interest. The total works out at Rs. 904,794 for the whole period 1912-1926. An outstanding debt of Rs. 91,356 is yet to be paid out in instalments of Rs. 15,000 each year.

Now the population of Dharwar consists of only 33000 souls and odd and it is a small town of only 7000 houses. So the expenditure that has been already made is Rs. 27 per head and Rs. 133 per house.

If the same money had been spent on constructing wells every four houses could have been provided with a well, each well costing Rs. 500 on an average. If a part of the money had been utilised in cleaning the waterways to some of the tanks in the town every five houses could have certainly got a well.

But what is the present position in town? In the town of Dharwar—leaving alone the extensions—there are hardly a dozen wells supplying fresh water and there is a great rush on these wells from morning till evening. The few tanks that are there in different localities that served to keep the wells round about supplied with springs have dried or are dirty, their waterways having been stopped and they themselves neglected. Even when the municipality supplied water through pipes, what kind of water is it? It is dirty, insanitary and unhealthy for the most part of the year.

Such being the case both the municipality and the public of Dharwar must look into the matter and see that such a scandalous waste of public money on so scanty a supply of bad water is stopped or that the thing is righted once for all.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO MYSORE STUDENTS

BANGALORE, Sept. 24.

The Mysore students celebrated Gandhi Day last night with great eclat under the auspices of the Mysore Students League, Mr. Shankarnarnrao, Government Advocate, presiding. Stirring speeches were made and Mr. Ramaiah, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, made a touching exhortation to live the Gandhi ideal.

Mr. Gandhi sent the following message on the occasion:—

"I am not going to be satisfied with the students' performances merely, by their donations to Khadi, no matter how great they are. I want them for the country body and soul; that would be some, not much return for what they were receiving."—Free Press.

ATYA BEGUM'S REMARKS EXPUNGED.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

A meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday. A proposition of Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabjee requesting the Secretary to take immediate steps for preventing the accumulation of rain water in the Guilder Tank play-ground as the present filthy condition of the ground constituted a menace to the health of the children attending the schools there, was readily accepted. The Secretary explained that he was carrying on correspondence with the Commissioner on the subject and was sanguine that the needful would be done. The Committee also agreed on the motion of Prof. V. G. Rao to request the Finance and Retrenchment Sub-Committee to consider and report as regards the allotment of the Committee's scholarships to various schools.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar then moved the following resolution:—"That in view of the deliberately prejudiced attitude towards the Schools Committee betrayed by Atiya Begum in her visit to the Urdu Female Training Class and the Khandia Street Urdu Girls', School, on September 14, 1927, as is evident from her visit remarks, compared with the saner constructive criticisms of Mrs. Stockbridge, who accompanied her, and in view of the fact that on the said occasion Atiya Begum indulged in the presence of teachers and pupils in reviling the Secretary and Mr. Bhatji, in speaking in disparaging terms of Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee, a Member of the Committee, because of her keen interest in the Municipal Urdu Schools, and in going to the limit of calling the Urdu Assistant Lady Superintendent, a "Ghatan," the Schools Committee are of opinion that Atiya Begum's visit remarks be expunged from the visit books of the training class and the Khandia Street Urdu Girls' School and she be no allowed to visit any Municipal school, and that the heads of all Municipal schools be informed accordingly."

Mr. Chotani seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dimtimkar declared that he had good reasons to believe that a certain amount of bitterness existed on the part of Atiya Begum towards Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee as the result of a dispute. The latter's photograph, he said, appeared in an Urdu paper which was published in Bombay with a review of the excellent work she did in connection with Municipal Urdu girls' schools. Being one of the editors of the paper, Atiya Begum resented it and thus a dispute arose. The members were aware, he continued, that the scheme of education brought forward by Atiya Begum was thrown out by the Committee as well as by the Corporation. She roundly abused the Schools Commitee at the Corporation meeting where the Secretary read her statement in which he was himself cursed. She started a school of her own and was given a special grant, and probably wanted the Urdu girls' schools to come under her guidance. Referring to her visit to the two institutions, he said, she had no business to go there, much less to abuse and revile the Secretary, Mrs. Tyabjee and the Lady Superintendent, whom she had the affrontery to call a "ghatan. She had never been an educationist, and yet she had showered all that abuse out of spite. The Committee did not want to be dictated by her and he had no doubt the resolution would be carried unanimously.

"This is not the first time that the lady has attacked and abused the School's Committee and its members," said Mr. Boman Behram. At the Corporation meeting which was convened by Mr. Chinoy at her request, instead of pushing forward concrete proposals she abused some of the members of the Committee who were present. They were always prepared to welcome criticisms provided they were of a constructive nature, but where a lady deliberately chose to abuse not only the members but the officers of the Schoo's Committee it was not desirable that she should be allowed to go on revilling. Some of the members at the meeting left the hall as a protest against her abuses, and the speaker thought her attitude on the present occasion was simply deplorable. He did not wish that she should be prohibited from visiting Municipal Urdu Schools, though he felt it necessary to warn her against making such remarks in future.

Mr Dimtimkar agreed to remove the remark "that they may give her a long rope." (Laughter.) The resolution was modified accordingly.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi while concurring with the previous speakers that Atiya Begum's remarks must be expunged from the visit books moved an amendment that the report of the Head Mistress of the school be sent to Atiya Begum and her explanation sought thereon.

Mr. Boman Behram: If we seek her explanation there will be no end to the controversy.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Prof. Rao declared it would be quite enough if they sent a copy of the resolution as modified.

The Committee unanimously passed the resolution excepting the sentence "she be not allowed to visit any Municipal School etc."

KHADI PRACHARAK MANDAL

DELHI, Sept. 23.

A Khadi Parcharak Mandal (Association) was inaugurated here yesterday to encourage weaving and the sale of Khadi in Delhi. Its membership is open to all who wear Khadi or, in addition, undertake to sell Khadi in or about Delhi. There will be no subscription, but members will be required to deliver lectures, contribute articles to papers, or write pamphlets on Khadi, which will be circulated from time to time. It is also proposed to have a cinema film to educate public opinion in favour of Khadi. Members will occasionally have to hawk Khadi in Delhi.—A.P.

CRICKET.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

EDWARDS' SAVES HIS SIDE.

What looked like a certain defeat for the "Times of India" at the hands of the Islam Gymkhana was averted by a fine knock of 57 runs by Edwards. The pressmen were the guests of the Gym. who elected to bat first. The batting was very consistent, Shaikh Din, Mahomed Shah and S. G. Rasool doing especially well, and the home side was able to declare at 186 for 5 wickets. Beginning badly, the "Times" had lost four wickets with only 34 runs on the board when Edwards came to the crease. He batted confidently, being the only one who was at all comfortable, and when stumps were drawn at 115 for 8 wickets, he was still at the wicket, having scored 57 runs.

ISLAM GYM.

I. A. Shakoor, c Driver, b Bedaye.	10
A. A. A. Fyzee, c Edwards, b Driver	15
Shaikh Din, b Khardekar	52
Mahamed Shah, not out	57
Khan, c Engineer, b Driver	3
G. G. Rasool, c Edwards, b Parkar.	39
Tumboowala, not out	6
Kazram, Shaffi, S. A. M. Razvi, Peerbhoy, Did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total (for 5 wkts.)	186

Bowling:—
G. Driver, 2 wkts for 91 runs.
Bedaye 1 wkt for 16 runs.
Khardekar 1 wkt. for 42 runs.
Parkar 1 wkt. for 35 runs.

"TIMES OF INDIA."

M. Engineer, c Shaff, b Shakoor	4
D. Deboo, c Shakoor, b Rasool	7
D. Bidaye, run out	8
P. Khandekar, c Khan, b Shaikh	3
E. Driver, b Rasool	12
K. Edwards, not out	57
T. Carey, c Khan, b Rasool	0
R. Parkar, b Kazrani	10
B. Dubash, Razvi, b Shakoor	4
J. Fernandes not out	1
H. Sell, did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 8 wkts.)	115

Bowling:—
S. G. Rasool 4 wkts for 55 runs.
I. A. Shakoor 2 wkts for 27 runs.
Shaikh Dina 1 wkt. for 3 runs.
Kazrani 1 wkt. for 13 runs.

HINDU GYM VS. PARSI GYM.

A DRAWN MATCH.

The match between the first strings of the Hindu and Parsi Gymkhanas resulted in a draw. The former batted first and ran up a total of 193 runs for the loss of nine wickets, of which B. D. Jog contributed 59. This batsman has been showing consistent form throughout the season and his excellent average only goes to stress his value to any side. His partnership with S. S. Dongre realised 90 runs at a time when they were badly needed. The Parsees replied with 105 runs for 5 wickets when the match came to an end. F. Taraporewalla was top scorer and played a patient innings for his 45 runs.

HINDU GYM.

L. P. Jai, c Havewalla, b Taraporewalla	0
S. S. Dongre, st. Kariwalla, b Taraporewalla	39
C. N. Mehta, b Engineer	18
B. A. Dalvie, b Taraporewalla	1
B. D. Jog, run out	59
S. R. Godambe, b Engineer	39
C. H. Chandarana, c Kariwalla, b Taraporewalla	0
R. A. Wagle, c Engineer, b Mody.	22
B. Shirodkar, c Tarapore, b Mody.	4
M. H. Chandarana, not out	2
G. B. Gavankar, did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 9 wkts.)	193

Bowling:—
F. Taraporewalla 4 wkts. for 60 runs.
H. Engineer 2 wkts. for 59 runs.
K. Mody 2 wkts for 11 runs.

PARSEE GYM.

M. Reporter, b Gavanker	10
F. Taraporewalla, b R. A. Wagle.	45
M. J. Vakil, c S. Dongre, b M. H. Chandarana	1
J. S. Elavia, c M. Chandarana, b Gavanker	0
H. Engineer, not out	18
P. Nalaseth, c S. Dongre, b Godambe	0
J. Havewalla, not out	24
K. J. Mody, B. Saklatwalla, B. Khrriwalla, M. Vatcha did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 5 wkts.)	105

Bowling:—
M. H. Chandarana 1 wkt. for 46 runs.
G. Gavankar, 2 wkts for 38 runs.
S. R. Godambe 1 wkt for 12 runs.
R. A. Wagle 1 wkt. for 2 runs.

R. BALSARA'S 8 FOR 22.

The Hindu Gym. "B" had to acknowledge defeat by the narow margin of 16 runs when they played the second string of the Parsee Gym. The match actually ended at four o'clock the Parsees being unwilling to proceed with the second innings. Batting first the Hindus fared very badly and were all dismissed for 67 runs, T. H. Joshi playing a sterling innings of 31. He was one of the opening batsmen, but continued to keep his wicket intact for a long time being eventually the ninth man out. The feature of the match was the excellent bowling of R. H. Balsara who captured eight wickets for 22 runs. The Parsees lost Bhiwandiwalla without a run having been scored, but the total mounted steadily, and mainly as the result of a good batting display by R. H. Balsara, they were able to beat their opponents by 16 runs on the first innings. R. N. Balsara was the best all-rounder on the field.

HINDU GYM. "B."

D. J. Pathare, b R. Balsara	6
T. H. Joshi, c b C. Balsara	31
R. S. Nayak, c Balsara, b Bhivandiwalla	0
R. R. Wadkar, c b R. Balsara	5
B. G. Kenny, b R. Balsara	5
S. A. Edekar, l.b.w. R. Balsara.	0
J. B. Gickar, c b R. Balsara	8
Y. A. Naik, c b R. Balsara	0
S. M. Vagal, b R. Balsara	4
A. N. Gokhale, c b R. Balsara	3
M. N. Hate, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	67

Bowling:—
R. Balsara, 8 wkts for 22 runs.
C. Balsara 1 wkt for 11 runs.
Bhiwandiwalla 1 wkt. for 29 runs.

PARSEE GYM. "B".

Bhiwandiwalla, c Wadkar, b R. S. Nayak	0
M. P. Lala, b R. S. Nayak	6
D. S. Kotwal, c Hate, b R. R. Wadkar	9
C. H. Balsara, run out	1
Darukhanawala, b S. A. Edekar.	4
R. H. Balsara, b R. R. Wadkar	28
R. E. Kumana, c B. G. Kenny, b J. A. Naik	16
J. H. Madan, c b S. A. Edekar.	11
M. D. Engineer, c b A. N. Gokhale.	1
S. N. Kotwal, not out	0
Naterwalla c Y. A. Naik, b A. N. Gokhale	1
Extras	6
Total	83

Bowling:—
R. S. Nayak 2 wkts for 23 runs.
R. R. Wadkar 2 wkts. for 32 runs.
S. A. Edekar 2 wkts. for 2 runs.
Y. A. Naik 1 wkt for 20 runs.
A. N. Gokhale 2 wkts for 0 runs.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

31ST. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 31st Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was held at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpati, yesterday morning, with Mr. B. N. Motivala, the Vice-President of the institution, in the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. Jayakar, who had to be away from Bombay for political work. About 85 members were present.

After the confirmation of the minutes of the last annual meeting, the secretary read the report of the working of the institution during the year 1926-1927. The report showed that despite financial stringency, the Managing Committee had managed to keep the institution above waters by organising activities in various directions. Though the financial statement showed a position at a very low ebb, the Managing Committee, to make the institution useful and popular amongst the students of the city, managed to sell one of its securities and bought books to the extent of Rs. 400. The register of members showed the membership at 600, which included Life members and A, B and student class members. The lecture series arranged by the institution included names of prominent citizens of the city, such as Messrs. Jinnah, Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, Dr. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. B. G. Horniman. Apart from this a large number of visitors who visited the institution during the year under report, were Dr. Goldstein, Prof. Horwitz, Dewan Chamanlal, Dr. James Cousins and Dr. George Arundale. Another feature of the institution was the series of inter-debates on various topics of current interest, which included politics and social reform. It was unfortunate that the institution could not offer prizes for elocution competitions due to pecuniary stringency. The appendia with regard to the newspapers and magazines kept on the library tables showed that as many as eight dailies, ten weeklies, twelve monthlies and a couple of quarterlies, were available to the members.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Prof. Rao and supported by Dr. P. N. Daruvala Mr. S. S. Batlivala, though he was not opposed to the adoption of the report, strongly criticised the working of the institution. In his opinion there ought to be young blood on the committee who could feel the pulse of the young people for whom the institution professed to stand. Mr. Batlivala was supported in his speech by some of the members. The report was then adopted. After other formal business having been transacted the election of the Managing Committee was gone through. For 15 seats on the Committee there were as many as 29 nominations, a large number of which included students.

Hakim Dilbarhassankhan, Bhatti, Mohtamim, Patiala, wires:—"Admission of students to the Bhupendra Tebbia College, Patiala, will be form 25th to 30th instant. Those who are desirous of studying in this recognised institution of the Punjab, should hasten to join it. Its prospectus can be had free."

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE OVER BURMA

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

A depression has formed off the north Madras coast and the monsoon is active over Burma and Assam.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Central India West, Hyderabad south, Madras Deccan, and Madras coast north. A few falls have occurred in Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are: Rangoon three quarters inch, Akyab two, Yamethin, and Myitkyina three quarters, Dibrugarh and Tezpur one, Dhubri three, Silchar one, Saugor Island a half, Jalpaiguri one and a half, Indore a half, Nagpur two, Jagdalpur one and a half, Ratnagiri two, Malegnon three quarters, Poona a half, Sholapur and Hyderabad Deccan one, Calicut and Cuddapah one a half, and Vizagapatam three quarters.

Forecast: Decrease in the Assam and Bombay Deccan, increase in Orissa and on the Madras coast and extension in the Central Provinces East.—A. P.

THANA SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.

A DISPUTED APPOINTMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 25.

As was predicted in the columns of this paper some time ago, the tussle that was going on between the Thana District Local Board and the Thana District School Board over the appointment of Mr. V. L. Gatne as the Administrative Officer of the School Board has culminated in a deadlock as a result of a suit filed by Dr. J. Almeida, a member of the School Board, in the Court of Mr. S. A. Gupte, the First Class Sub-Judge of Thana, against the District Local Board and the School Board for a declaration that the resolution passed by the Local Board appointing Mr. Gatne as Administrative Officer and the consequent approval of the same by Government are both illegal and 'ultra vires' and therefore the appointment of Mr. Gatne is illegal and 'ultra vires.'

The plaintiff also prays that the President of the Local Board and the Chairman of the School Board be permanently restrained by an injunction from carrying out the said resolution and from appointing Mr. Gatne as Administrative Officer. The plaintiff also prayed for a temporary injunction pending the disposal of the suit, which was granted by the Court and a notice was sent to the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be granted and it is kept for hearing on the 28th instant.

In the meantime, Mr. Vedak whose services were temporarily lent by Government to work as an Administrative Officer, gave up the charge on Friday last in accordance with the instructions to that effect received by him from the Director of Public Instruction and it is understood he has already left for Ratnagiri. Now, the post left vacant by him will continue to remain so till the decision of the above suit and this strategic move on the part of the School Board is bound to obstruct the smooth working of its machinery.

The fate of the suit depends on the interpretation of Section 9 of the Bombay Primary Education Act IV of 1923. Under that section, it is maintained by the plaintiff that the Chairman of the School Board alone can recommend the name of a candidate and the President of the Local Board cannot go behind the recommendation. Mr. Vedak's name was proposed by the School Board along with the names of other candidates including Mr. Gatne. The School Board's contention seems to be that as Mr. Vedak's name stood first in order of merit, the Local Board was bound to appoint Mr. Vedak as the Administrative Officer.

NOTICE AGAINST "NAV GUJARAT."

TWO ISSUES TO BE PROSCRIBED

A Notice has been issued against Mr. Chimanlal Maganlal Doctor, M.A., LL.B., Printer and Publisher (and Editor) of "The Nava Gujarat", an Anglo-Gujerati Nationalist weekly, to show cause why orders should not be passed to proscribe its issues of the 5th and 12th September, 1927, as they contain matter relating to Baroda Flood Relief, which is likely to bring into hatred or contempt or is likely to excite disaffection or lessen the loyalty of the people towards His Highness the Maharaja or the Government of His Highness. The Notice will be heard on the 30th September by the Revenue Commissioner (Sarsuba). The offending passages have not been pointed out in the notice as yet, and hence one cannot make out what the passages are, but it is surmised that the adverse criticism of the outside Press including a strong article of Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel in the "Naya Jivan" on "The plight of subjects in the absence of their master" quoted in those issues and a few comments of the Editor in his articles in the issues in question have caused the Notice to be issued. The State Prajamandal leaders are expected to go to the support of their avowed organ, but it is to be hoped that the authorities will see their mistake and rectify in time and avoid an ugly fight between the Government and the people when all co-operation is needed for the carrying out of Flood Relief work in co-operation with the people.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 27.

Bombay Natural History Society, Meeting of Members and their friends at the Prince of Wales Museum at 6-30 p.m.

Parsi Ceremonial Parade and Jashan Ceremony, at the Parsi War Memorial, Hughes Road, 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 29.

Mr. Heerjibehedin's At Home to members of Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Association and also to stipendiary magistrates, the Taj 6 p.m.

Eighth Ordinary General Meeting to be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Registered Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

MOOSA.—At 26 Nepean Sea Road, on Friday, the 23rd September, to Mr. and Mrs. Ismail A. H. Moosa, the gift of a son.

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NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

A Special Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary of the "Happy Home for the Blind" announces the receipt of Rs. 98-5-0 during the month of July, 1927, as contribution to the Home.

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the death anniversary of Rammohan, Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct divine service to-morrow (Tuesday), at 8 a.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, and in the evening (at 6-30 p.m.) Prof. R. P. Kar will deliver a public address on the life work of Rammohan Roy.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S. Johore Malacca, Netherlands Indies Phillipine Islands Penang Selaugore and Singapore) and China Via Negapatam, will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 28th instant per s.s. "Barala".

SWAMI SATYADEOJI IN BOMBAY.

Swami Satyadeoji, a staunch nationalist and a Congressman, has again come to Bombay to deliver a series of lectures on "Hindu Sangathan" on behalf of various Hindu organisations. Those who wish to take advantage of his presence here are requested to see immediately the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, Custom House Road, Hari Building, Fort, Telephone No. 25631.

NAVA DURGA MOHOTSWAV.

The annual ceremony of Shri Nava Durga Mohotswava will be observed at Vile-Parle in the premises of Shet Chhaganlal Kalidas' Chawl, East side from to-day (Monday) to 6th prox. (October), when Mr. Gulabrai Kalyanrai Nathi, Shastri Durgashanker Umashanker Sharma, Pandit Ramapati Misre, Shastri Maganlal Jagannath Shinorwalla, Shastri Manishanker Kalyanji Dane, and Param Hansa Parivrajkachary Swami Shrimad Kalvalyanand Saraswati will deliver lectures according to the time stipulated in the programme, on the different days. Pandit Bhuveneswari Prasad will perform the Katha of "Ramayana" in songs and Hari Kirtankar Shri Narayan Buva will perform Hari Kirtan on Nava Durga. The Havan Ceremony also will be on the Astham day.

HINDU INTERCASTE DINNER

Under the auspices of Tamil Arya Kumara Sabha a Hindu Intercaste Dinner will be held at Parel on October the 9th, when many South Indian untouchables will be participating.

Madrasee organisations, Tamil, Telugu Malayalam sympathisers, are invited to attend the function. Tickets of admission can be had at Re. 1 each from the Secretary, Arya Kumara Sabha, 'D' 13-14, B. I. T. New Cottages, Matunga.

MUSLIM FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Muslim Relief Committee, Nadiad (Kaira District) writes:—

A sum of Rs. 150 were received telegraphically from H. G. Aliowath, Fraser Road, Rangoon, the receipt for which was duly sent by us, but as the said receipt with our letter, has been received back undelivered, we beg to acknowledge receipt of the said amount publicly.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

This week's thrilling attraction at The Globe Cinema Sandhurst Road, is Vitagraph's gorgeous photoplax serial "Vengeance and the Woman," in fifteen episodes. It will keep you in burning excitement for four consecutive weeks, it will keep your heart throbbing for months will keep you spellbound to your seats. The first instalment will begin with the first four episodes namely "The Oath," "Loaded Dice," "The Unscaled Peak" and "The Signailing Cypher" and it will be finished in four weeks. It has a story crowded with action that rings true, that is real, that imperiled lives in the making. Henry Blake who thought life precious enough to fight for it, no matter the odds "Vengeance and the Woman" has reached the very peak of sensational melodrama. It has Vitagraph's own serial stars William Duncan and Carol Holloway.

Programme also includes a laughter comedy.

GLOBE CINEMA

There is no lack of thrills and entertainments in Tod Browning's crock drama, "The Unholy Three" a Metro-Goldwyn Mayor production, now showing at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao).

Indeed, it may be said that Browning has made more than a good underworld picture. He has made a melodrama that will go over anywhede with a bang because it contains real heart interet, plenty of comedy and a lot of drama.

The story is a most unusual one and deals with a tric of frocks—a giant, a midget and a ventriloquest — who forsake their life in a dima museum to pursue a career of robbery and murder.

The trio cover up their misdeeds by running a bird and animal store and succeed in escaping detection after each crime until two of them murder a wealth club man while lection his home.

After shifting the blame on another, they flee to the mountains. Fearful of the strength and cunning of his confederates, the ventrilokuise brings a powerful gorilla with him for protection. How the gorilla fulfils his mission, how the innocent culprit is defended by the agency of an unknown voice at the trail, how the mystery is cleared up brings the picture to a thrilling, satisfying end.

The cast contains such celebrities as Lon Chaney, MacBusch, Matt Moore, Victor McLaglen, Harry Earles and Mathew Betz.

Miss Busch and Lon Chaney have the outstanding roles by the others take every advantage to give a very fine performance in what may be rightly called the best crook film of the year.

PATHE CINEMA.

Just go to see "The Unknown Cavalier" at the Royal Opera House, for in this First National picture produced by Chas. R. Rogers you will not only see a former Ringling Brothers circus star, Ken Maynard, now a star of the screen, but you will see one of the most exciting "Roman rides" that you ever witnessed.

In one sequence of the picture Maynard, as the hero, Tom Drury, offers to do some Roman riding for four ruffians whom he wishes to "Shake." He starts stunt riding one horse, adding another to his team at each turn of the course, until he is standing on the outside steeds of four horses abreast.

Then, with a "Yip-p-p-e-e-e-e-eee" in his best style, he rides off across the desert to the rescue of the heroine, leaving the thick-headed bandits gaping at each other, with only "shanks' mare" to use in pursuit.

These scenes were taken on the edge of the far-famed (for heat and thirst) Death Valley, and if it had not been for the August heat, Ken would have enjoyed the riding thoroughly, as it took him back to the days of the "big top" and the cheering throngs to which he used to play "in person." "The Unknown Cavalier" was directed by Albert Rogell.

"KHUSHRAV-SHEERIN."

A POPULAR HISTORICAL PARSI DRAMA

This popular historical drama, written by Mr. Sorabji Pochkhanawala, was again staged, on Sunday afternoon, at the Excelsior, and once again drew a bumper house, which testifies to the popularity which such historical plays, emanating from the pen of well-read and painstaking persons, may rightly win from Parsis, who in spite of the lapse of over 12 centuries still cherish an abiding love for their ancient Fatherland, Persia. About half a century ago, dramas depicting the lifework of Persian kings or heroes were well staged in Bombay. They were soon discontinued. History truly repeats itself and Mr. Pochkhanawala deserves thanks for sparing time from his daily, nay hourly, preoccupations of drafts and cheques and bills, and taking to such a laudable object.

Judging from the lavish care bestowed on attractive scenery, and choice selection of dress befitting the ancient time, Mr. Pochkhanawala deserves praise for his labour of love and undergoing heavy expenditure; for really it cannot be said that he is caring for any gain in such an undertaking. Mr. Dinsha Irani, the artist, has done his share of the work very well.

There are several minor defects here and there, and even versatile and experienced playwrights do make mistakes often times. This being the author's first attempt he has really acquitted himself creditably; and there is no doubt that profiting by impartial criticism that is offered in the Gujerati Press, Mr. Pochkhanawala will remove the defects in order to enhance its greatness and make it even more popular.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR.

Mr. W. T. Halai has sent a representation to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the Shri Mahajan Association in which he says:—

"The cattle of the best breed are most indiscriminately slaughtered and thereby the way to good progeny of such cattle is for ever stopped. The Gaurakshak Mandalis and Pinjrapoles of various places are prepared to give to the agriculturists useful cattle, but that supply would not be sufficient especially as this province is growing poorer in its cattle wealth. Even the Government military dairy which possesses best of the milch cattle is not free from the disposal of the young calves by selling them off for a few annas or a rupee at the most.

Since your Excellency is taking such a keen interest in the agricultural regeneration of India it would not be out of place to respectfully suggest that your Excellency in Council do forthwith take prompt steps by legislative enactments and amendments to the municipal acts providing 'inter alia':—

(a) That wherever stable licenses for milch cattle are given there should be a clause in the said license for reporting each birth of a calf to the licensing officer and that no such calf be separated from its mother till it is at least two months old. After which either the Gaurakshak Mandali, Pinjrapoles or such other institutions who might be prepared to bring them up might be given a first preference of removing them for the purposes of rearing and bringing them up and making them useful animals, and (b) the slaughter of all milch and agricultural cattle be prohibited in all the slaughter-houses provided for by the Municipalities.

Mr. Halai then points out that his Association has provided its rules levying of cesses on various accounts and also penalty for late payment of fees or any breach of the rules. The amount so collected is being utilised in aiding the various existing cattle protection institutions. The Association has before it a scheme for cheap milk-supply through its own farm, and it will be pleased to buy up all calves of not younger than two months, especially those of the Government Military dairies, at a rupee each. The Association, Mr. Halai states, will in due course place before the Royal Agricultural Commission detailed suggestions. But in the meanwhile it is suggested:—

(a) That the Municipal acts be amended by providing for inserting of a clause in the milch cattle stable licenses that no young calves be removed from their mothers till they art at least 2 months old; (b) that all the Municipal slaughter-houses be so regulated that the milch and agricultural cattle be prohibited from being slaughtered there; (c) that no unnecessary slaughter in Municipal slaughter-houses be allowed which is not meant for the purposes of supplying meat to the population within limits; and (d) that the authorities of the Government dairies be requested to make over all their young calves after they are 2 months old which they do not propose to keep for themselves for their own use, to this Association at a rate of rupee 1 per capita or such other sum as might be fixed, on this Association undertaking to properly rear and bring up the said young calves and make them useful either as milch or agricultural cattle.

"ANOTHER RAID ON MAHAJA ASSOCIATION."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the following headings in the issue of your paper of to-day's date on page 10, viz.: "Another Raid on Mahajan Association", "36 Persons Arrested", "Charge of Obstruction on a Public Place", and the comments made on the Shri Mahajan Association and its members, I beg to point out to you that there was neither a raid on the Mahajan Association premises nor any arrests made. The Mahajan premises are located at Patwa Chawl which is situate on the junction of Masjid Bunder Road joining Shaikh Memon Street. Shri Mahajan Association has never authorised transactions in cotton futures and no transaction of the kind alleged in your report is carried on at the said premises.

Shri Mahajan Association, Limited, have absolutely nothing to do with the Kacha Khandi cut transactions and the transactions in American futures.

I understand that there was some police raid at Motishaw's Chawl which has been already vacated by Shri Mahajan Association since April last.

The transactions in Shri Mahajan Association are carried on from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. on week days, except on the day of the American Bureau Report, when the transactions close in the evening at 6 o'clock, and allowed to re-open for about 2 hours from 8-30 to 10-30 p.m. once in a fortnight.

As the report published by you of the so-called raid on the premises of Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd., is likely to mislead the public and lower my Association in their estimation I have to request you to publish this in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI,
Dictator,
Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd.
Moti Bazar, Sept. 25.

PATHAN STABBED IN COLD BLOOD.

MURDERER UNTRACEABLE

An enquiry into the murder of a Pathan, named Mohamad Akbar, aged 35, who was fatally stabbed in the chest on Saturday morning, was concluded by the Bombay City Coroner on Sunday morning. The Police Surgeon, in his evidence before the Coroner, said that the deceased had received a wound half-inch deep, below the left collar-bone, which had injured the heart and the lung. The deceased was also suffering from chronic pleurisy, his spleen and liver being enlarged. The cause of death was internal haemorrhage, the fatal wound being inflicted with a long, narrow-bladed weapon.

Amargul Jamal Khan, a money-lender and a friend of the deceased, deposed that the latter was a seaman and had come down to Bombay from Karachi in search of a job. The witness and the deceased had gone to a mosque together on the night of the 23rd, after which they never met. On Saturday morning, the witness on hearing an alarm ran to the junction of Karelwadi and Queen's Road and there came to know that a Pathan had been murderously stabbed and removed to the G. T. Hospital. He immediately proceeded to the hospital and identified the body of the deceased.

On the 20th instant, two mavalis had complained to the witness that the deceased had, in the course of a dispute arising out of gambling, abused their women-folk. They had even added that they would have murdered the deceased then and there, had it not been for the witness for whom they had some consideration. The witness had tried to reconcile the warring parties by giving them tea.

The police constable said, in his evidence, that at about 8-30 a.m. on Saturday a victoria driver reported to him that a Pathan was lying in a pool of blood near the Automobile Company in the Queen's Road. The witness went up to the spot and found the deceased in a state of complete unconsciousness, with a polo stick in his hand. A European gentleman picked up the deceased in his car and took him to the G. T. Hospital, where it was declared that he had already died.

The watchman of the Automobile Company said that he had seen a dark man in khaki clothes, running away after having stabbed the deceased.

The jury after recording the evidence returned a verdict of death due to stab wound inflicted by an unknown person whose act amounted to murder.

COLLISION AT BYCULLA.

EUROPEAN LADY INJURED

Cattle-pound keeper, Mr. Wilkinson, was proceeding in his motor cycle No. Bom. Z 1896, at about 5-30 p.m. towards Lamington Road from Souter Street, Byculla, when taxi No. Bom. 908 dashed against the motor cycle. The side-car of the motor cycle in which Mrs. Wilkinson was seated was smashed and Mrs. Wilkinson received injuries on her feet. She was taken to the E. G. Hospital. The police are making enquiries in the matter.

PARSEES AND THE WORLD WAR.

CEREMONIAL PARADE AT WAR MEMORIAL.

The annual Jashan Ceremony, and the Ceremonial parade of the 11|2nd Bombay Pioneers (Parsee Battalion) will be held at the Parsee War Memorial at Hughes Road, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m.

The General Officer Commanding Bombay District, will be present. The Consuls General of Italy, Belgium and Portugal and the Consuls of France, America, and Persia will also be present as a mark of respect to the dead.

The Jashan ceremony will be presided over by Shams-ul-Olma, Dr. Dastoorji Darabji Peshotanji Sanjan and Dr. S. S. Batliwalla President of the Bombay Corporation will preside over the meeting.

A company of 2 officers and 50 otrer ranks of 11|2 Bombay Pioneers under the command of Captain Sohrab R. Bamji will give the ceremonial parade.

DEATH DUE TO FALL.

Khushal Moti, a Khoja cap merchant, aged 55 years, who had to remain unemployed for the last 6 months, having sustained heavy losses in his business, threw himself down from the gallery of the third floors of Bhiwandiwalla Building in Sandhurst Road and as a result succumbed to the multiple injuries on the night of the 25th instant. It appears that the deceased threw himself down evidently with the purpose of committing suicide. The police constable found the deceased lying in a gutter with his clothes soiled. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital whilst he was in an unconscious state. He died in the hospital early next morning. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased on Sunday morning when the jury returned a verdict of death due to shock and injuries consequent upon his dropping from a height. The jurors were satisfied that the deceased threw himself down.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR BANDRA

MUNICIPALITY APPOINTS COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 24.

The Bandra electrification buble, as it was thought some time back, has not burst, but rather solidified into realization owing to the dogged determination of a coterie of hardworking and zealous City Fathers.

At yesterday's meeting consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. and a committee was formed.

The Killick Nixon & Co. as joint licensees have offerred 2 proposals to the Municipality.

By the first arrangement, the Licensees would bear the cost of the installation. The charges devolving on the Municipality would relate to the maintenance and the supply of energy for the lamps.

Under the other scheme, the Municipality would have to pay for the capital cost of the whole installation and laying of cables. The charges for maintenance would then be much lower.

The matter will receive the immediate attention of the Committee since the Licensees as are eager to complete the work and the City Fathers are anxiously awaiting the day when the Queen of the Suburbs will be crowned with her coronet of electric lamps.

A thumbnail sketch of the question is told in a few lines. In 1919 the fruitful minds of a few councillors, give birth to the proposal of electrifying the premier suburb. But the Killick Nixon Co. scenting this anticipated the Board by applying to the Bombay Government for a license to lay out the Scheme in Bandra. But the shrewd and businesslike City Fathers thumbed down the Co.'s proposal and wanted to carry out the plan themselves thus ousting a middleman. Still a few foresighted members declared that it would be unwieldy and the Municipality will not be able to bear the financial burden. Persistent opposition and Fabian Tactics won the day and by a Government notification of June 1926 the permit to instal electric cables and distribute power was given to the Killick Nixon & Co. and the Callender's Cable Construction Co. Ltd., as joint licensees.

The City Fathers have directed their efforts in getting the Companies to hurry on with their work and it is not long when Bandra citizens may just take the electrification of the town as a "fait accompli".

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEPT. 26TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday the Everest Oracle divines that you are bound to remain a mediocrity throughout your life. You are content with what little you have got, either from your ancestors or by the aid of the stinking sweat of your brow. Your stumbling block is your hesitancy in not paying one back in his or her wretched counterfeit coin, but to tolerate others' pinpricks and harassment with fortitude. So many times you become a living cauldron boiling over from toe to crumpet, and like an overheated engine your temper bursts. May heaven then spare those who happen to be near by! Even innocent persons may suffer. As a safety valve you are therefore advised to have some hobby (except the one of collecting butterflies) which you can ride day and night thus pre-occupying your mind. The "summum bonum" of your life is to boss over one and all. This will land you into many difficulties. You are, therefore, advised to take great care in selecting your Venus who would condescend to play second fiddle or even third mandolin. Sometimes your actions savour of light comedy, of the American cinema comedy type. You will make more enemies than friends (and this falls to the lot of the majority of people, so that's nothing new that you are being told). You philosophically believe in the good old Indian saying of the poet who said that even if there were as many enemies as there are stars in the sky they would all be impotent asses, and not a hair of one's pate would be singed were Allah in His favouring and Merciful mood. Many times you think that you are the most miserable creature on earth and repeat the coward's wail who said "Were it not that Fire comes out constantly from my heart the whole world would be turned into an ocean owing to the water flowing from my eyes."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

RESIGNATION AND NOMINATION

The "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary of Friday's date announces the acceptance, by His Excellency the Governor of the resignation of Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., as member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and the nomination of Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., being an official, to be a Member of the Provincial Legislature.

WHY A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT?

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S APPREHENSION

In a letter addressed to the Government of India, Commerce Department, regarding an advertisement appearing in the "Times of India," inviting applications from fully qualified chartered accountants both, European and Indian, for the post of an assistant accountant for the Calcutta Port Trust, the Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber expresses surprise that in spite of an assurance given by Government while accepting a resolution by Sir Phiroze Sethna that since then Government's policy would definitely be to appoint Indians only to higher grades in the services of the Port Trust.

The Committee of the Chamber also complain why only Chartered accountants should be asked to apply. Incorporated accountants and auditors also occupy the same position by common consent as in the case of the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Port Trust.

Concluding, the Secretary observes:

"My Committee are, therefore, constrained to observe that in view of the above circumstances the attitude of the Calcutta Port Commissioners in restricting the applications to Chartered Accountants only is not only calculated to boycott the Indian talent available in this country for this work but is likely to arouse serious suspicion in the minds of the public with regard to their intention to Indianise the higher grades in their services and thus carry out the already recognised policy of the Government of India."

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

GOVERNMENT LECTURESHIPS

Shums-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., will further deliver at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute premises (Sassoon Sassoon Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort) the series of his public Government Fellowship lectures on "The Influence of Iran on other Countries," as under:—

1. "The Civilization and Culture of Iran" on Monday, 3-10-27.
2. "Influence on Egypt and Babylon" on Friday, 7-10-27.
3. "Influence on Palestine and Arabia" on Monday, 10-10-27.
4. "Influence on India" on Thursday, 13-10-27.

The lectures will commence at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

TOWARDS UNITY

LAHORE LEADERS MEET.

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

A Conference of about thirty leading citizens of Lahore was held to-night at the Town Hall under the presidentship of Sir Muhammad Shafi to consider the problems of promoting unity and goodwill between the different communities in Lahore and stopping the mischievous activities of interested persons. There was a full and frank discussion for more than two hours, and eventually it was decided to appoint a Working Committee of twenty members, to devise ways and means to bring about unity between the communities in Lahore. Mian Abdul Aziz and Lala Sundar Das (president of the local Hindu Sabha) were appointed Secretaries of the Working Committee.—A. P.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET REPUBLIC.

PROF. K. T. SHAH INVITED TO RUSSIA

Prof. Khushal T. Shah of the Bombay University has received a cable from the Society for the promotion of Cultural Relations between Russia and Foreign Countries to visit Russia and participate in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Soviet Republic on 31st October next.

BOMBAY CHILDREN AMENDMENT ACT

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the full text of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924. The amended Act is to be called the "Bombay Children (Amendment) Act".

The objects of this Bill are explained in the following notes on clauses:—

Clause 2.—It has been suggested that the procedure of the juvenile court will be simplified if a proviso on the lines of proviso (b) to section 206 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is adled to section 7 (2) of the Act. The amendment in this clause gives effect to this suggestion.

Clause 3.—It has been suggested that section 51 (1) (a) of the Act does not expressly provide for appeals against orders passed by a juvenile court in the City of Bombay as there is no District Magistrate in the City of Bombay. This clause, therefore, makes the necessary provision.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Ramdurg and the Chief of Jamkhandi at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday.

Sardar Sir Appaji Rao Sitole, Mr. B. S. Kamat and Major A. S. Meek lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Turner and Mr. F. E. Sharp arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay held a Durbar for the Sardars of the Deccan at the Council Hall Poona on Friday.

Lady Wilson gave a Purdah Party at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING MONOPOLY OF SUCCESS IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

in the

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1927.

STIFLING INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, whose eighth ordinary general meeting was held on Saturday, is something more than a private business concern. It should be regarded by the country as a national concern. It is the first of its kind in modern India and is bravely fighting against tremendous odds for the interests of the Indian shipping industry in general. From its Directors' Report for the year 1926-27, it is gratifying to find that the "Scindia Fleet" now consists of eight ships and a tug with a total tonnage of over thirty-two thousand. Two ships are under construction, of about 5,000 tons each. The Company is steadily increasing the number of its Indian engineers, has sent six engineers to England for higher training and is giving facilities to Indian apprentices. We trust it will continue its efforts in this direction with greater vigour. In spite of the ruinous policy of the railways of diverting the sea traffic to the rail route by undercutting the rates of freight and, therefore, enhancing the rates in the interior and its, to some extent, excessive expenditure on the higher staff, the Company has been able to show a profit of over thirteen lakhs during the year. We wish the Company continued success, if only for the sake of the Indian shipping industry and all that it means.

The industry means a great deal for the country. It is a national key industry in every sense of the term. It can save India crores on freight charges, can be a useful auxiliary for war purposes and, can generally develop enterprise and sea-faring spirit. It was in view of this great importance of the industry that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel persuaded himself during his recent visit to Great Britain to speak out his mind plainly with regard to the present decrepit condition of that industry in this country. This is not a new industry in India. It is an ancient one, but has been mercilessly crippled by Government in the interests of the British industry. The speech of Mr. Narottam Morarjee, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Scindia Company on Saturday will convince the reader against what great odds the Indian shipping industry has yet to fight for sheer existence. Every free and progressive country has been at great pains, especially since the war, to develop its shipping. Mr. Narottam Morarjee points out that Italy recently sanctioned a loan of 45 crores of lire to the subsidised navigation companies. He also shows that even Germany, which had been allowed only a small fleet of six lakhs of tons by the Treaty of Versailles, has during the last five years raised her tonnage to 32 lakhs of tons. India is only marking time. Government are even putting impediments in the way of the people developing their shipping. The recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee are still on paper. Government have been kind enough to decide to establish a Training Ship. But what they wish to give with one hand, they are taking away with the other. For, they still refuse to take legislative action to compel British shipping companies "which have minted tons of money by their trade with India for over half a century", to give a fair chance of employment to Indians in their steamers. British pilots are still being preferred to Indian pilots. Railways are allowed to under-cut the rates of freight. Though the International Shipping Conference has agreed that coastal shipping of any country should be regarded as its domestic concern, the Government of India are not disposed to reserve the coasting trade of India to Indian shipping. Mr. Narottam stated the plain truth when he said: "Here in India not only are we baulked of our inherent rights, but every covert attempt is made to further encourage and support purely British interests."

THE WIZARD OF THE EAST

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, who returned to India on Friday last from his eighth visit to Europe, bids fair to be, if he is not already, the Wizard of the East, as Edison is recognised as the Wizard of the West. His inventions and discoveries are as miraculous as any made by Edison. Till a few years ago they were concerned with the search for the "heart" of a tree. By means of his Crescograph, which can magnify infinitely minute movements ten to fifty million times, and other extremely delicate contrivances Sir Jagadish proved that the plant has a "heart" which draws up the sap upwards by a succession of "peristaltic waves", a phenomenon that hitherto defied the ordinary mechanical explanations like capillary attraction, osmotic forces, etc. He also proved that the plant has "feelings" even as man has and demonstrated by means of his "Crescograph" and "Optical Sphygmograph" that the plant's response to a stimulus could be seen and even measured. These were revolutionising discoveries and naturally there was some scepticism among the Western scientists about the reliability of these experiments. But an elaborate enquiry instituted by the leading Fellows of the Royal Society of England revealed that "the growth of plant tissues was correctly recorded by this instrument (Crescograph) at a magnification of one to ten million times and that the Crescograph showed the actual response of living plants to stimulus."

Like Alps rising on Alps, mysteries may deepen into mysteries. Sir Jagadish's discoveries opened up a new world of plant research and particularly the possibility of ascertaining the effects of drugs on plant life and forming hypotheses about their effects on animal life. Sir Jagadish rose to the occasion and invented his "Resonant Cardiograph," which "inscribes the different phases of the heart-beat with wonderful minuteness, the successive dots measuring time as short as one-hundredth part of a second. The specific action of a new drug is discoverable from the resonant records. After the effect on a plant was ascertained, parallel experiments were made on the animal heart and lo! the results were astonishingly similar to those on plants. Sir Jagadish has thus been able to record the extraordinary efficacy of various plant extracts whose medicinal virtues have hitherto remained Nature's secrets. His latest experiments and inventions in this direction Sir Jagadish demonstrated in England, France and other countries during his recent tour. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of these experiments in the domain of medicine. Yet one more discovery is promised by Sir Jagadish to be announced at the anniversary of the Bose Institute on November 30th next. It seems there are no limits to the wonders of Science or to the genius of Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose.

A MORAL

Reuter's has informed us on the authority of the Damascus newspaper, "Elifba", that a number of Muslim women of that city, influenced by the Turkish movement, decided to appear unveiled in public and presented a memorandum to the Syrian Government stating their intentions and demanding protection against fanatical attacks. The protection was denied to them. For, the chief Ulema also made representations in the form of a protest and sought to have the "licentious acts" forbidden. The Government forbade the women from unveiling and when the latter attempted to make a public demonstration against the order they were forcibly prevented. The incident is not without its moral. The purdah, as it obtains in the Islamic world at present, is wholly at variance with the spirit of the Arabian Prophet's teaching and it is a gross perversion of the latter to characterise unveiling as a "licentious act." But one does not always expect priests to be unerring guides. What is important to note is that in this matter the authorities, who are the instruments of French imperialism, have ranged themselves on the side of reaction as imperialist powers have always done in the past. Every social reform that strengthens a subject nation is regarded by its rulers as a menace to their domination. That the Turks under Mustafa Kamal have been able to carry into effect revolutionary reforms without ceasing to be good Muslims is a reminder that for real social reform a national government is an essential desideratum.

RACE AND RELIGION.

EVOLUTION OF SPEECH

(BY ERNEST P. HOREWITZ, NEW YORK.)

IV*

The foregoing sketch is necessarily brief and incomplete. The broad landmarks of religious evolution are merely indicated, and will at best afford a glimpse of the gradual unfolding of God-consciousness in the human race. It is interesting to reflect that language should have passed through three stages of development, somewhat corresponding to the history of religion. Turanian concepts are concrete and primitive compared to Semitic thought-forms while Aryan speech alone has risen to such lofty heights of mental abstraction as to become almost totally oblivious of the physical origin of its beautiful word-symbolism.

One example must suffice to make the point clear. Di-vid-e signifies "pierce; part"; duide et impera (divide and rule) was the policy of the Roman Empire. Latin v i d i meant 'I pierced' before it came to mean 'I discerned; I saw', and our word 'wittingly' (equal to knowingly) has gone still a step further. Rational knowledge is in advance of mere sense impressions which the organ of sight conveys inward to the mind along the optic nerve. The ancient wisdom of the Aryans is called Veda in Sanskrit, and the foretaste of Heaven, whereof everybody in a state of grace partakes even in this life, is known by a Latin term as the Beatific Vision. Veda and vision are abstract notions, the humble parentage of which is remembered no longer. In rare and happy intervals, we may be allowed to uplift our hearts from this sensible universe to the world of ideals that rest in God. When we speak of eternal ideas as Plato conceived them, or contrast his fine irony and Horace's keen satire with our homely wit and wisdom, we have altogether forgotten that idea, wit and wisdom, together with vision and Veda, belong to a cluster of cognate words which are all rooted in such simple concepts as English wit (knowledge) or Latin vidi (I saw). Again, when vidi was first uttered in the Age of Stone, the verb probably denoted no more than 'I pierced;" say, a deer skin with a bone needle.

(14) ROME AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

Men of the world easily accommodate themselves to environment, they neither dare nor care to rise above the conventional level. But the Christian life is not so readily adjusted to the ways of the world. An exemplary Christian will rather suffer mockery and material loss than have his ideals dragged down to the current standard. Nor does the Church of God stoop to the spirit of the age. The very States which she lovingly reared and tended are turned against their kind old nurse. The Church is persecuted; her sufferings are but the consummation of the Divine Passion. It will be our final task to examine briefly the historical relation of Church and State.

Alexander's conquests helped to diffuse Hellenic speech throughout the Levant. The Gospels and Epistles are written in Greek. The Oriental Provinces of the Roman Empire rose in importance when Constantine who first established the Christian religion transferred the seat of the Imperial Government from the Tiber to Byzantium. The new metropolis was named Constantinople after her banefactor. The State Church, notwithstanding the authorised versions of her liturgy in the two classical tongues, remained one and undivided. Like a keen-visioned eagle, the Catholic Faith spread to the rising and the setting sun, and took, like a loving mother, the Northern barbarians under her sheltering wings. The Slavs became converts to Byzantine, and the Teutons to Latin Christianity. None among Constantine's successors was a more zealous champion of the Church than Emperor Theodosius who divided the vast Roman colossus between his two sons. The fair Romance lands fell to the share of the younger Prince, while his elder brother was heir to the Byzantine throne. In the year 476, the last Kaiser of the West was deposed. The Nordics became masters of Europe. Charlemagne made the ever-victorious Franks the first power in Christendom. A. D. 800, the Holy

*Previous articles were published on 17th, 21st and 23rd instant.

(Continued on page 9.)

MISS MAYO'S BOOK.

INDIA "HOME OF STARK WANT"

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

V.*

MACAULAY ON CLIVE:—

"As to Clive, there was no limit to his acquisition but his own moderation. The treasury of Bengal was thrown open to him. There were, well piled up, after the usage of Indian princes, immense masses of coin, among which might not seldom be deterted the florins and byzants with which before any European ship had turned the Cape of Good Hope, the Venetians purchased the stuffs and spices of the East. Clive walked between heaps of gold and silver, crowded with rubies and diamonds and was at liberty to help himself:" What followed his departure is thus summed up by the same authority:—

"The misgovernment of the English was carried to such a point as seems hardly compatiable with the very existence of society."

MR. BOLTS ON THE RULE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY:—

"Inconceivable oppressions and hardships have been practised towards the poor manufacturers and workmen of the country, who are, in fact, monopolised by the Company as so many slaves.... Various and innumerable are the methods of oppressing the poor weavers, which are duly practised by the Company's agents and gomastas in the country; such as by fines, imprisonments, floggings, forcing bonds from them, etc., by which the number of weavers in the country has been greatly decreased. The natural consequences whereof have been, the scarcity, dearness, and debasement of the manufacturers as well as a great diminution of the revennes: and the provision of the Company's investment has thereby now become a monopoly, to the almost entire exclusion of all others, excepting the servants of the Company highest in station, who having the management of the investment, provide as much as their consciences will let them for the Company, themselves and their favourites; excepting also the foreign Companies who are permitted to make some small investments, to prevent clamours in Europe....."

BURKE ON THE RULE OF EAST INDIA COMPANY:—

"This new sytem of trade, carried on through the medium of power and public revenue, very soon produced its natural effects. The loudest complaints arose among the natives, and among all the foreigners who traded in Bengal. It must have unquestionably thrown the whole mercantile system of the country into the greatest confusion. With regard to the natives, no expedient was proposed for their relief. The case was serious with respect to European powers. The Presidency plainly represented to the Directors that some agreement should be made with foreign nations for providing their investment to a certain amount, or that the deficiencies then subsisting must terminate in an open rupture with France."

"Notwithstanding the famine in 1770, which wasted Bengal in a manner dreadful beyond all example, the investment, by a variety of successive expedients, many of them of the most dangerous nature and tendency, was forcibly kept up; and even in that forced and unnatural state it gathered strengh almost every year. The debts contracted in the infancy of the system were gradually reduced, and the advances to contractors and manufacturers were regularly made; so that the goods from Bengal, purchased from the territorial revenues, from the sale of European goods, and from the produce of the monopolies, for the four years which ended with 1780, when the investment from the surplus revenues finally closed, were never less than a million sterling, and commonly nearer twelve hundred thousand pounds. This million is the lowest value of the goods sent to Europe for which no satisfaction is made." (The sale, to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds annually, of the export from Great Britain ought to be deducted from this million).

"In all other countries, the revennes, following the natural course and order of things, arises out of their commerce. Here, by a mischievous inversion of that order, the whole foreign maritime trade, whether English, French, Dutch, or Danish arises from the revenues; these are carried out of the country without producing anything to compensate so heavy a loss."

Let the reader compare this evidence with that relied upon by Miss Mayo, and then pronounce.

(To be Continued.)

*Previous articles were published on 5th, 7th, 15th and 23rd instant.

Notes of the Day.

Organised Campaign Against India.

Mr. G. D. Birla, who returned from England on Friday, in an interview with our representative declared that "a deep-rooted and well-organised political propaganda was being relentlessly carried on in all the nooks and corners of the world with a view to degrade India in the estimation of the so-called civilised peoples of the world and the vested interests had mobilised their forces to block the way of India's political advance." He referred to Miss Mayo's book as one of the proofs of the fact that the antagonists of India's political advance were as unsparing in their efforts as they were unscrupulous in their motives. The same melancholy tale is told by another distinguished Indian, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who also returned to India on Friday. In his interview with the Associated Press he points out that the forces arrayed against us are organising and working. "The London Chamber of Commerce and other bodies are being worked up to take the view that any further advance in India is not desirable. A mischievous propaganda is being carried on by largely circulating that wretched book "Mother India" and newspapers have given prominence to it and the Indian people and Indian character and civilisation are most outrageously and unjustly revised." As one of the remedies Sir Chimanlal rightly suggests the creation and maintenance, on an adequate scale, of a standing organisation in England with sufficient funds for effective work and the deputation of some of our best men to urge the Indian point of view and remove misunderstanding at counteract prejudice.

Wanted—Foreign Propaganda.

The decision of the Indian National Congress to abandon foreign propaganda was a great and effective gesture of self-reliance at a time, when the Non-Co-operation Movement had come within an inch of succeeding. But persisting in that decision, after the waning of that movement, was both suicidal and unstatesmanlike and it is unfortunate that the leaders of the Congress do not yet realize the importance of Indian propaganda not only in Britain but also in other European countries and, above all, in America. The lesson of Miss Mayo's book, we trust, will bring home to them, the wrong they have done to the cause of the country by their apathy in this matter. Sir Chimanlal is distressed about the contemplated composition of the Statutory Commission. The reported intentions of the Tory Cabinet in this connection are not surprising and if Sir Chimanlal will reflect a little more deeply on the present situation in the country he will not fail to realise that men like him are, to no small extent, responsible for the present arrogant and defiant attitude of the Birkenheads of the Empire. By keeping themselves aloof from the Congress, they are not exactly helping to bring about that United Front of all true Nationalists which alone will compel Britain to do the right and just thing by India.

Britain and Ibn Saud.

A Reuter's cable gives a summary of the "Treaty of Jeddah" signed by Sir Gilbert Clayton on behalf of Britain and the son of Ibn Saud on behalf of the Hedjaz and Nejd. In the absence of the full text of the Treaty and of the Notes, it is premature to pronounce judgment on it, but Reuter's summary shows that Ibn Saud has not proved as pliant a tool in the hands of European diplomats as the ill-fated Sheriff Hussein and his sons. The Wahabi King has secured the recognition by Britain of the complete independence of the Hedjaz and Nejd dominions though he has not been able to induce Britain to restore to Hedjaz the Maan-Aqaba district which has been illegally annexed by the British to Tranjordania.

Boycotting Indian Talent.

An advertisement has recently appeared in some Indian papers, inviting applications from fully qualified Chartered Accountants, both European and Indian, for the post of an assistant accountant for the Calcutta Port Trust. It has the appearance of a harmless, straight-forward advertisement, but a letter written by the vigilant and lynx-eyed Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India in this connection shows that the advertisement is not quite so innocent an affair as it appears. The letter points out that the insistence on Chartered Accountants is an injustice to the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, which has been recognised as being equal to the Institute of Chartered Accountants even by the Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. It further points out that few Indians can afford the expense of going to England to qualify themselves as Chartered Accountants, that such accountants in India could be counted on one's fingers' ends and that in effect the advertisement is "calculated to boycott Indian talent". This, says the Chamber, is a flagrant violation of the accepted policy of Indianisation of the Services and, in particular, of Government's specific promise given in the Council of State in 1922 to increase the number of Indians in the higher grades of service in the Port Trust. Government, we trust, will appreciate this timely reminder and redeem their promise.

THE RESERVE BANK BILL

"MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION."

MR. RANGASWAMY REVIEWS ASSEMBLY'S WORK.

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.

Reviewing the work of the Assembly session just closed, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar said to a representative of the Associated Press:—

The results of the Simla session of the Assembly are extremely disappointing. Government added one small weapon to the armoury of repression, but Whitehall successfully obstructed a progressive measure of national benefit in the Reserve Bank Bill.

The British press is poisoning Conservative business opinion by malicious misrepresentation of the genuine gesture of Swarajist co-operation on the most important step of financial reform providing Indian control of Indian currency credit development in place of the control by British vested interests. All sections of Indian opinion are bound to resent such tactics, which will powerfully react adversely on Lord Birkenhead's plans regarding the Statutory Commission and other connected steps.

It is ridiculous for the "Times" to isolate Sir Basil Blackett's resignation and treat it from a personal standpoint. The entire Government accepted responsibility for the proposals as they developed and the Viceroy took personal initiative and responsibility for securing the agreement with the Legislature. The personal position of the Viceroy and the actual status of the Indian Government in the reformed constitution demand the Secretary of State's leaving them some minimum latitude to enable them to work the constitution without deadlock. Any other decision of Lord Birkenhead can only mean a demand for the abdication by the Government on the spot of all responsibilities into the hands of the Secretary of State. He would then supersede the Executive and the Legislature alike on details of measures, whose principles and policy in all essentials had already secured their approval.

I don't think a November session is likely or desirable, and I am certain whatever immediate developments may take place the true underlying principles of the Ceneral Bank as one step in India's financial freedom will be effectuated into law at no distant time.

On the questions regarding parties and programmes and the vexed Hindu-Muslim issues. I shall have more to say later on.—A. P.

SCHNEIDER CUP RACE

CONTEST BETWEEN BRITISH AND ITALIAN AEROPLANES

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Much interest is evinced on the eve of Schneider Cup Race at Venice in which three British and three Italian seaplanes will compete over triangular course which has to be flown seven times making the total length of 218 miles. The British machines are reputed to be faster than the Italian but the result will largely depend on the skill in negotiating the sharp turns at a speed of about 300 miles an hour. The competitors will start at half past two in the afternoon at five minute intervals in the following order: Flight Lieutenant Kinkead (who is a South African) on Gloster-Napier monoplane, Major Bernardi (last year's winner) on Macchi-Fiat monoplane, Flight-Lieutenant Webster on Supermarine Napier, Guazzetti on Macchi, Flight-Lieutenant Worsley on Supermarine Napier, and Ferrarin of Rome-Tokio night fame of eleven years ago on Macchi. The British have in reserve Supermarine monoplane and Gloster biplane while the Italians have one Macchi in reserve.—Reuter.

RACE POSTPONED

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Air Ministry states that the Schneider Cup race has been postponed till Monday owing to south-westerly gale.—Reuter's Special.

FLOOD IN GUJERAT

RELIEF TO MUSLIMS.

REPORT OF MESSRS TAIRSEE AND CURRIMBHOY

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.

Messrs. Laxmidas R. Tairsee and Ebrahim, G. Currimbhoy, who were specially deputed by the Central Flood Relief Committee to investigate the complaint made regarding inadequate relief to Muslims, say in the course of their report.

"Mr. Laxmidas Purshotam who is deputed by the Congress Committee to supervise the whole work of relief in Nadiad district has kept very careful files giving full details and particulars from which we have found that the Muhammadans have received a fair proportion of help and relief from the General Fund, which proportion is in conformity with their population, which is about 11 per cent of the whole population. We noted that the Moslem Relief Committee had no such system of accounts. The figures submitted by Mr. Laxmidas show clearly the extent of the relief given to Hindus as well as Muslims. He has given free relief in Nadiad and its talukas, the share of the Muhammadans in this relief being about 11 per cent. The Moslem Relief Committee have spent about Rs. 20,000 from the funds received by them on relief in the whole of Khaida district. The total Muhamadan population is about 65,215, and the Hindus, about 620,062. Mr. Laxmidas has now stopped giving free relief except in the areas near the river banks, under instructions from Mr. Patel, but is prepared to consider all emergent cases needing relief."

After referring to the complaints against the Congress Committee, of unfair discrimination between Hindus and Muhammadans, made by Mr. Ismail Ghandy of the Muhammadan Relief Committee, who expressed himself quite prepared to substantiate the charges, the Comittee observe: "It was difficult for us to go through the complaints and to verify them considering the short time at our disposal. It was difficult affording relief to middle-class families as they would not accept charity. We suggested to the Muhammadan Relief Committee that in the matter of affording relief in any specific case they should in the first instance check such cases with the figures kept by the Congress Committe in order to prevent the possibility of overlapping.

"It has been brought to our notice that some have received relief in grains, etc., out of proportion to their immediate needs, so that some have amassed grains that would last them months together and some have even resorted to selling the grains. This shows that there is at any rate a certain amount of overlapping, which perhaps cannot be avoided.

"If any cases of necessary relief are brought to the attention of the Congress Committee by the Muhammadan Relief Committee, we feel sure the Congress Committee will be fully prepared, as indeed they have done up to now, to fully consider all such cases, and do everything needful.

"We have suggested to Mr. Patel that he should appoint a Muhammadan to work together with Mr. Laxmidas. Mr. Imam Sahib Bavazir an inmate of the Ashram, is willing, we are told, to go about the whole of Khaida District and attend to such cases as are brought up by the Mahomedan Relief Committee. With regard to the middle class we would suggest that a certain sum be set apart to afford relief to them, or advance them such sums as loans as may put them on their feet again, through Mr. Imam Sahib Bavazir".—A. P.

BARODA GOVT. AND FLOOD RELIEF.

"NAV GUJARAT" EDITOR SERVED WITH NOTICE.

BARODA, Sept. 25.

Notice has been served on the printer and publisher of "Nav Gujerat", a Baroda weekly to "show cause why steps should not be taken against him under Section 15, sub-section 1 of the Baroda Press Act as the two issues of the paper, dated the 5th and 12th instant contain matter relating to Baroda Flood relief, which is likely to cause disaffection, hatred or contempt against His Highness or his Government, or is likely to affect the loyalty of the people." The printer and publisher is asked to appear before the Revenue Commissioner on September 30.—Free Press.

REACTIONARIES IN ENGLAND.

BENT ON KEEPING INDIA IN BONDAGE.

EFFECT OF COMMUNAL OUTBREAK IN INDIA.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S WARNING TO BRITISH GOVT.

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.

Sir Chimanlal Setalavd, who arrived in Bombay on Friday after a short visit to Europe, was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press on some of the important questions of the day. Sir Chimanlal said.

"I was only a few weeks in England and August is the worst month for meeting people, as it is holiday time and members of Parliament and others go away to the country or on the Continent. Still I did what little quiet work was possible. There is considerable sympathy for Indian aspirations in all quarters, but I am afraid we are not doing anything adequate to help ourselves.

VILE PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIANS.

"There is so much ignorance in England about India with the consequent danger of the British public being misled and we are allowing our case to go by default. The forces arrayed against us are organising and working. The London Chamber of Commerce and other bodies are being worked up to take the view that any further advance of representative Government in India is not at present desirable. A mischievous propaganda is being carried on by largely circulating that wretched book "Mother India" and newspapers have given prominence to it and the Indian people and Indian character and civilisation are most outrageously and unjustly revived. Some of the leading Indians who happened to be in London sent to the "Times" a letter of protest against the book, but the "Times" declined to publish it. The "Manchester Guardian" and some other papers, however, published it. To my mind it is absolutely essential to undertake an intensive propaganda in England to educate the British public on the Indian case and her claims to Dominion self-Government. It is necessary to this end to create and maintain on an adequate scale a standing organisation in England with sufficient funds for effective work and our best men should go there and urge the Indian view and remove misunderstanding and counteract prejudice. And yet the wise people of the Congress have stopped all propaganda work in England and Mr. Gandhi continues preaching that the Charkha will bring Swaraj to India."

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

Questioned about the prospects of the Statutory Commission, Sir Chimanlal stated:

"As far as I can see there is no prospect of the statutory commission coming out before November 1928 at the earliest. A campaign is being carried on persistently urging the view that the composition should be entirely British. I think it will be the greatest political blunder that the British Government will commit if they excluded Indians from the Commission. It will at once create distrust in India about the Bona Fides of the intentions of Government and such a Commission will never inspire confidence and its conclusions will never carry conviction. Such a step will carry the implication that there cannot be found Indians who will deal with the questions to be submitted to the Commission with a judicial spirit and thorough impartiality. How can a Commission, the very composition of which involves such a wholesale condemnation of India, be acceptable to India? But if this implication were true, then India is not fit for any extention of Self-Government, and you need not appoint any Commission at all."

COMMUNAL CANKER.

Coming to the communal question Sir Chimanlal observed: "Some people here do not realise what incalculable harm communal dissensions are causing to political progress, not to speak of the other far-reaching evils which it engenders. The fundamental fact must not be ignored, though some people may talk grandiloquently about self-determination, that you have to obtain an Act of the British Parliament for a further extension of responsible Government. Is there the slightest chance of the Statutory Commission recommending and the British Parliament sanctioning any advance as long as Hindu and Mahomedan dissensions are a normal feature and not a month or a week passes without communal feuds somewhere of a more or less serious description? His Excellency the Viceroy in his earnest appeal to the legislatures and the country did not at all exaggerate in his description of the blighting and disastrous effects of communal dissensions on the progress of India in every direction. I am glad to find that the appeal has been well received and efforts are being made to follow the lead so sincerely given. I trust that the absurd pretence and self-deception will be dropped, which once was given expression to by Pandit Motilal Nehru in speaking about the great Calcutta riots, that the Hindus and Mahomedans were so thoroughly disgusted with the British Government that they made their feelings manifest by breaking each other's heads.

PROPHETS OF FALSEHOOD.

"In this connection, I and other passengers on the S. S. "Ranpura" were astounded to see a wireless cable from Bombay put up on the notice board saying that Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal had donated the whole of her private fortune of ten million sterling for "a campaign throughout India for the propagation of Islam." Such a step was inconceivable on the part of a sagacious statesman and patriot like the Begum Saheb and I was very pleased on arrival here to find that Her Highness had on the contrary come forward to offer to His Excellency the Viceroy all her assistance in the work of unity. I think the person or persons who concocted the false news flashed by wireless to the world should be traced and adequately dealt with for their mischievous act."

FILM INDUSTRY.

About the film scheme with which his name was connected, Sir Chimanlal said that the British Film Producing Company had made great progress. They had acquired about 18 acres of land and magnificent buildings forming part of the Wembley Exhibition and will be ready to start operations in a couple of months. They were quite willing to assist and co-operate with any proper company which may be formed in India for the production of Indian films of a superior kind. Sir Chimanlal thought that Indian films of the right kind would be in great demand not only in India but in all parts of the world.—A. P.

GUJARAT RELIEF FUND

ALWAR GIVES RS 5000

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The Maharaja of Alwar has subscribed Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Patel's Gujarat Flood Relief Fund.—A. P.

INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF

BIRKENHEAD DONATES £ 10.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Executive Council of Indian Floods Relief Fund has received a letter from Lord Birkenhead giving £10 and trusting that the Committee will find a generous response to their appeal in this country.—Reuter.

"RANGILA RASUL" PROSCRIBED IN DELHI

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has proscribed the pamphlet entitled "Rangila Rasul" in the Hindu language published by Baldeo Prasad Sharma and printed at the Hari Press Kashi (Benares). The action has been taken under Section 99-A of the code of the Criminal Procedure 1898 (V of 1898) as amended by the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act 1922 (XIV of 1922) Act XXXVI of 1926 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1927.—A. P.

MOSCOW ESPIONAGE CASE

4 PERSONS CONDEMNED TO DEATH

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Moscow.—MM. Balmassov, Solsky, Stroyer and Samoilov have been condemned to death and M. Van Ackerkas has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

LEVI LEITER'S ESTATE

MOTION FOR REMOVAL OF TRUSTEE DENIED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Chicago.—Judge Dennis Sullivan sitting in the Superior Court has denied the motion of Marguerite Hyde Countess of Suffolk, to set aside her brother Joseph Leiter, a Chicago millionaire, as trustee of the estate of their father, Mr. Levi Leiter, a Chicago merchant, valued at thirty million dollars. Late Marquess Curzon's daughters participated in an action against Joseph Leiter while the latter's sister Mrs. Nancy Campbell, widow of Colonel Campbell of the British Army, took his side.—Reuter's Special.

The 12th sessions of All-Orissa Students' Conference will be held on 1st and 2nd October, 1927, at Berhampur, under the presidentship of Prof. Batheja.

OUR HYDERABAD LETTER.

NIZAM AND PROPHET'S TOMB.

MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS.

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (DN.), Sept. 23.

The munificent donation of rupees nine lakhs by H. E. H. the Nizam for repairing the Holy Prophet's mosque and tomb would be greatly appreciated by the whole Islamic world. As has been already reported in the Indian Press by the Associated Press correspondent at Hyderabad, this scheme dates back to the time when Colonel Sir Afsarulmulk visited the Holy places and when the Nejdis did not dominate on the Hedjaz. This revelation, so to say, will be a rude shock to those propagandists who had been misrepresenting facts in this connection and had always upheld that this donation was meant for repairing those tombs which are alleged to have been demolished by Ibn Saudis. My friend, the versatile correspondent of the "Times of India" at Hyderabad, whom I cannot refrain from referring to in this connection, is one of those whose long-cherished dreams would be well-nigh shattered. In a recent issue of that journal of "high standard" a message emanating from my friend appeared saying that a Moulvi announced in a religious gathering that Nizam had sanctioned Rs. 13 lakhs for repairing "those tombs which were demolished by Nejdis." What an authentic source of securing news for a journal like the "Times of India"? which to the surprise of all concerned at least those who belong to Hyderabad, published it in a prominent place having unshakable faith in its authoritativeness.

NIZAM'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The atmosphere is thick with strong rumours that vital changes are going to occur in the personnel of the Nizam's Executive Council. I have good reasons to believe that His Exalted Highness wants Sir Amin Jung, the present Judicial member, back to his former office, as Sadrulmaham Paishi, i.e., Minister-in-Waiting. Nawab Fakhrulmulk's nameis being persistently suggested for this vacant post in the Council as being already decided by the Nizam. But by my personal inquiries in reliable circles I am able to say that the situation is still in the melting pot and definite decision has not been arrived at. Hyderabad would greatly welcome, however, Nawab Fakhrulmulk back to his former office which he ably filled for a number of years. Being one of the few veteran statesman of Hyderabad and one who has a record of meritorious services in this State his impending appointment by the Nizam would be conducive to the progress and efficient administration of this State.

PROMOTION OF CULTURAL RELATIONS.

SUBHAS BOSE INVITED BY BERLIN SOCIETY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has been invited by the Berlin Society for Promotion of Cultural relations between Russia and foreign countries to participate in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of Soviet Russia.

It is understood Professor Radhakrishnan has also been invited.—Free Press.

BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA

PROPOSED AIRSHIP SERVICE

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Sydney.—Following reports of the Air Delegation from Britain with regard to airship mooring masts in Australia, Mr. Bruce has announced that the Cabinet has decided immediately to proceed with the preliminaries for the establishment of an airship service between Britain and Australia.—Reuter.

"UNEXPLAINABLE EVIL"

GOVERNOR ON COMMUNAL DISCORD.

SPEECH AT DECCAN SARDARS' DURBAR.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay speaking at the Deccan Sardars' Durbar on Friday said in the course of his address:—

The Durbar of the Sardars of the Deccan is a prominent land-mark in my official year, and on this, the third occasion on which I have the privilege of welcoming you here, my pleasure is inevitably tinged with regret that so advanced a stage in the term of my office has been reached. This regret you will understand, for there is no part of my official duties which I more appreciate than which associates me with the present day representatives of the historic houses of the Deccan.

I need hardly remind you, as Sardars of the Deccan, that the addition of members who are not qualified and suitable means no accession of strength, and that it is in the interest of the order itself that a high standard for its membership should be maintained. To such of the new Sardars as are present, as well as to the other Sardars who are to-day attending the Durbar for the first time, I shall later present the customary dresses of honour. It is a matter of gratification to me that a member of your order, the Chief Saheb of Jamkhandi, has recently become my Honorary A.D.C.

"UNEXPLAINABLE EVIL."

The year which has just elapsed might have been thought an eventful one if our minds were not blunted by the proportions of the great war and the years that succeeded it. In the first place, though this Presidency has not been the scene of any great discord, there have been, I regret to say, some communal disturbances, slight perhaps compared with other outbreaks elsewhere, but evidence, if any was wanted, of the ease with which contagion spreads, and of the need for your steadying influence, to which I have alluded with appreciation on other occasions. The tale of avoidable suffering and loss of life which His Excellency the Viceroy unfolded in his recent address to the Legislative Assembly must have inspired in you, as it did in me, not merely thankfulness for our happier circumstances, but determination to exercise this unnecessary and almost unexplicable evil. The duty which lies on you, Sardars, is clear and unmistakable. As hereditary leaders and landed proprietors, you are in a position to exercise a beneficent and restraining influence, and, where communal differences or disturbances are threatened or occur, I feel assured that I and my officers may expect your full help and support.

SIND-GUJARAT DISASTER.

The past season was not one of unusual agricultural prosperity, and the prospects of the next are, I am afraid, not specially good, but we have at any rate been spared in the Deccan any disaster such as that the effects of which I have just seen in Gujarat. The response which the Deccan and other parts of the Presidency have made to the appeal of Gujarat has won the gratitude of that province, and helped to nerve it to the admirable efforts it has made to retrieve its misfortunes. It will be years before the effects of the disaster have been completely effaced, and amongst these the serious damage to the provincial finances—which affects the whole province, including the Deccan—is one which, from the general point of view, is not the least important. The courage and self-reliance which Gujarat has shown in its adversity, and the co-operation which all classes have exhibited, should inspire confidence in the future. I must allude also to the misfortunes which have befallen the province of Sind. These also, though they occupy less space in the Press and come less prominently before the public of the Presidency have been similarly severe, and the public and officials of Sind have also risen to the occasion in dealing with them.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

In agriculture the year has been one of steady progress in the evolution and popularisation of better varieties of crops, and in the improvement of agricultural methods. Among these the experiments in dry farming at the Manjri Farm, to which I referred last year, show that crops

(Continued on page 8.)

RAMLILA PROCESSION ABANDONED.

PROTEST AGAINST ATTITUDE OF AUTHORITIES.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 25.

The Allahabad Ramlila Committee have resolved to abandon processions this year also as a protest against the attitude of the District authorities. This is the third year in succession the Allahabad Hindu have abandoned the celebrations.

The "Leader" commenting on the position says: "The Hindus have been smarting under a sense of injustice and the feeling of bitterness will continue to rankle in their heart until their wrong is redressed."—A. P.

"TOTALLY FALSE INSINUATION."

MR. PANIKKER ON NABHA'S STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

A special cable to "Forward" says, being interviewed regarding the statement in the Indian Press by the Maharajah of Nabha on his book, Mr. Pannikar says: I need not assure you that the insinuation contained in it is totally false. I am taking legal opinion as to whether the Maharajah's statement regarding the Maharajah of Patiala comes within the law of libel.—Free Press.

RELIGION OF TEACHERS

DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION.

MR. MUNSHI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following extracts from the presidential address delivered by Mr. K. M. Munshi at the first Bombay Municipal Gujarati School Teachers' Conference held on Saturday, will be read with interest.

After referring to the progress of Primary Education in Bombay, Mr. Munshi said:—

"This Conference is not directly concerned with Primary Education outside the town and the island of Bombay; but here I cannot help referring to the working of the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 which regulates primary education in other parts of the Presidency. The working of that Act has failed distressfully—partially on account of lack of funds, partially on account of inefficient administration; but primarily because of its having ignored a most important point of view. By the Act the State has transferred its responsibility to the Local Authorities. It is this transfer which has retarded the growth of primary education in the Presidency. In my opinion in a country like ours, a State Department is more likely to carry out a policy or a propaganda of compulsory education than the local authorities. And I conceive it to be a fundamental, and inalienable duty of the Government to educate the people—as much as it is the duty of the Government to maintain law and order. The policeman and teacher are complements one of the other. And a time must come when the Council will have to reconsider the whole question. Fortunately for our city, the considerations which apply to the Local Authorities do not apply to our Corporation and the Schools Committee; and the last week's discussion in the Corporation amply testifies to the keen interest which the City Fathers evince in this behalf.

SCALE OF SALARIES.

During the last 25 years, there has been a rise in the scale of the salaries of teachers. An untrained teacher instead of beginning with Rs. 10 as in 1899, now begins with Rs. 35 and a third year trained teacher instead of beginning with Rs. 14 now begins with Rs. 55. The rise is due to a rise in prices all round and is more a result of the change in the economic conditions than to a desire to increase the efficiency of teachers. You may increase the number of schools as much as you like, but you cannot improve the quality unless the quality of teachers is improved. And in 35 rupees a month in a costly city like Bombay, it is impossible for a human being to keep body and soul together and be a good teacher.

THE PROFESSION.

In this connection, gentlemen, you will permit me to place before you another aspect of the question. It is difficult to be proud of our teachers if we look to the manner in which persons seek the teacher's profession and the manner in which the teachers are apt to look upon themselves. The teacher's profession has been called the noblest. He is called, next to God and mother, the maker of men. In his hands are entrusted the destinies of future generation and unless he is fired by an enthusiasm to hold aloft the noble ideals even in a life of poverty and in a life which is made miserable by constant contact with ignorant children and tyrannical inspectors, he will not have discharged the noble functions of his great calling.

RELIGION OF TEACHERS.

A fundamental part of a teacher's religion must be an unfaltering love for the little ones entrusted to his care. As every parent knows, a child in spite of its preciousness, is very often a nuisance and from one point of view, miserable indeed is the life of the man who all day along is surrounded by a number of nuisances which are not his own creation. But a man who in the midst of such nuisances does not overflow with a perennial fondness for them, for an endless solicitude for their material and mental well-being, has no right to be a teacher. His must be the love of a sculptor who from out of stone shapes a being nobler than man.

The second part of a teacher's religion must consist in a noble pride for his profession. His vocation is not merely a job which brings money; not the work which enables him to live. He must look upon his work as a great and religious duty towards society and he must be prepared to undertake this duty with a devoutness and a fervour worthy of an apostle. When the profession is looked upon in this manner, then alone a teacher becomes worthy of the great task which he has undertaken to perform.

QUALIFICATIONS TO BE A TEACHER

The teacher has not merely to teach ut to enter into the spirit of his work. He has to study the psychology of children and attempt to formulate, however crudely, a theory of education. No teacher is worth the name unless his teaching has, consciously or unconsciously, a theory behind it; and it is necessary therefore that the teacher should study not only the practice of teaching but a history of the art of teaching as well as some of the scientific methods of imparting instruction.

What is the aim of Education? According to Herbert it is the production of good men. It is not necessary that a pupil should have skill or knowledge, but he should be so trained as to develop five moral ideas: First the idea of inner freedom, i.e., the harmony of what ought to be done and the capacity to do it; second is the idea of perfection or completeness; third is the idea of goodwill towards others; fourth is the idea of rights in respect of property and other men; and fifthly, the idea of justice.

Mere knowledge has no meaning. Instruction must be educative. This educative instruction depends upon three factors: Intensity; range; and unification of intellectual effort. These in their turn depend upon the manner in which knowledge can be made to affect character. This can be done by creating interest making it many-sided; and introducing the element of proportion in the different aspects of interest. These interests in knowledge are three empirical; i.e., interests in collected facts and details; speculative interests, i.e., interests in facts connected by general laws; and aesthetic interests, i.e., interests arising from contemplation of beautiful things. These are knowledge interests.

There are ethical interests also. They are sympathetic interests which flow from one's relation with fellow-men; social interests which arise from one's relation to organised forms of civic and national life; and religious interests which men have in the Unseen Almighty.

Interest has to be many-sided and this many-sidedness can only be developed by getting into the heart of things; and secondly, by comparison and co-ordination. The courses of instruction must aim at clearness; association, system, and method."

The President then referred to the Froebel philosophy of teaching and as a result of whose influence the "Lloyd" system had evolved. The consequence of this new influence in the sphere of education, Mr. Munshi pointed out, it had come to be recognised that education at the earliest possible opportunity should be vocational. Manual training should be an important part of primary education. Mr. Munshi then said:—

DISCIPLINE.

Another important part of a teacher's duty is discipline. Ordinarily, discipline means repressing the pupil's playful instincts. But it is a gross error to suppose that a teacher is the tyrant of the class. The school discipline is the atmosphere which alone permits the little flowers to grow and to bloom, and this atmosphere can only be created by a teacher who has a heart and who is not merely one who imparts information but an architect of the human soul. This discipline can only be created by increased liberty being given to children, by making them self-governing rather than dependent, by drawing their attention not by frown or ruler but by creating interest in the subject taught. The barbarous punishment of the past generation must also go, giving place to such mild punishments as would evoke the self-respect of pupils. The spirit of organisation must also pervade the class and must make of the class a single unit. And further, the teacher must develop his personality in such a manner as would make him the attraction and not a terror of the class. The child must be made to feel that it is coming to some one who is an inspiration. In this way alone, real discipline will foster real education.

REMOVOL OF NEIL STATE

MADRASS CONGRESS PARTY'S MOVE

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

The Congress party, says the "Hindu", will take the earliest opportunity to move resolutions both in the City Corporation and the Madras Legislative Council, for the removal of the Neill statue. A sufficient number of members of the party are giving notice of the resolution in order to be sure of being balloted.—Free Press.

RAJKOT CRICKET TEAMS.

Photo: by Mehta Rajkot.

A happy snap of the North and South wing Cricket teams of Rajkot.

SITUATION AT KHARAGPUR

NO ALTERNATIVE TO DIRECT ACTION

The Secretary of the 'Kharagpur Branch' of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, in his 6th bulletin states that, on Monday the 19th Sept. the Executive Committee of the Kharagpur Branch of the Union discussed the present situation at Kharagpur and passed resolutions condemning the attitude of the Railway authorities. The Committee finds no other alternative than to resort to direct action, to get the present acute grievances redressed.

On Sunday the 18th instant a procession of women workers' numbering about 200 paraded all the important streets of the town. The scene was pitiful and it impressed upon the public as to what extent the retrenchment has affected the workers. The processionists carried with them black flags with motos like "United we stand, Divided we fall" "Save starving families" etc. Similar processions of male workers also were formed. On Tuesday morning September 20th about 1000 workers marched in a procession to the Bungalow of Mr. Cole, Chief Mechanical Engineer. They appealed to him as their highest officer to save them and their families from starvation. In the beginning his attitude was very sympathetic, and he seemed to have been impressed by the scene, but after a talk with Mr. Anderson, Station Committee officer he changed his mind and replied that he had no hand in the matter and could not change the Agent's decision. Mass meetings of the workers were also held and the situation was described. The Central Council of the Union will meet at Kharagpur, on Sunday the 25th instant, to consider the situation and issue its definite policy and mandate for the solution of the problem. Till the final decision is arrived at, the workers have decided not to accept the settlement money.

Arrangements are made to help those of the workers who need it immediately. Appeals have been made to the public for help.

"UNEXPLAINABLE EVIL."

(Continued from page 7.)

can be produced by this method far superior to those grown in the ordinary manner. The Director of Agriculture asks me to suggest that some of you might visit this Farm and see things for yourselves. During the last year further expansion has been made in our cattle breeding activities, and, as you are aware, a most important movement will be started here on the 28th instant when the Cattle Breeding and Dairy Farming Association will be brought into existence.

I have recently had the pleasure of meeting several of you gentlemen in a deputation from the Sardars and Inamdars Central Association, from which I learnt much of the aspirations and ideals of your order.

You, Sardars, are a small body, now a century old, selected from among an aristocracy of unexampled variety, but all possessing two prominent characteristics, a close historic association with the Government of the Presidency, and a position of leadership and influence over the agriculturists of some part of the Deccan, be it small or be it great. Appreciating the advantages of education and the good intentions of Government, you have not lagged behind in any good cause, and you may well look to the future with a confidence as great as is your just pride in the past.

FOR PALESTINE SUFFERERS

NIZAM DONATES £1000

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 24.

H. E. H. The Nizam has sanctioned 1,000 pounds sterling for the relief of sufferers from the recent earthquake shock at Palestine.—A. P.

KEROSINE TO PREVENT MALARIA.

I. C. S. OFFICER'S EXPERIENCE.

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

The use of kerosine oil as a preventive of Malaria is suggested by Mr. C. A. Souter, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam in the course of his administration report of Visagapatam Agency for 1926-27.

"I have long been of the opinion," he writes in the report that quinine, used as a prophylectic against malaria, is of little practical use. I speak with a layman's diffidence in the matter, but for two main reasons I consider that the use of quinine before an attack of malaria may do positive harm instead of good. In the first place, to be of any use against the malarial parasite, quinine must be taken in very large doses. The effect of these doses on the system is not at all good. In fact, they thoroughly upset the person who taken them. In the second place, I believe it is established that if quinine is taken continuously in small doses its subsequent effect when taken in large doses against an infection of malaria is very greatly lessened. These two reasons have made me come to the conclusion that the only way to avoid attacks of malaria is to see that mosquitos are kept at a distance."

He continues:

"I have been for many years subject to attacks of malaria. Since I began to tour in the Agency of this district, however, I have had no attack of any kind. This I attribute to the frequent use of kerosine oil smeared over the exposed parts of my person. The result of this treatment both on myself and my wife have been so good that during my tour in the Gudem Agency I resolved to try it on all the staff accompanying me. This Agency is very notorious for its incidence of malaria. I, therefore, gave orders to the sub-assistant surgeon that he should have a parade of all servants, peons and clerks every evening before nightfall and see that they were thoroughly smeared with kerosine oil. The effect of this was extraordinarily good as during this long tour only two persons went down with fever. To be effective the treatment ought to be undergone before dawn as well as before dusk and this is the great difficulty so far as those who do not sleep under mosquito nets are concerned. One great advantage is that kerosine oil is obtainable everywhere and is very cheap. The one point against the treatment is its disagreeableness. It is remarkable, however, how soon this disagreeableness disappears. One seems to get accustomed to the smell of kerosine oil very quickly. I think that the treatment is well worth further trial and I may add that the Civil Surgeon has issued instructions to all his subordinates to try it."—Free Press.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS' RETENTION

DAVIS CUP REACHES LE HARVE FROM AMERICA

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Le Havre.—After being in possession of America for seven years the Davis Cup has arrived here. At an official reception Henri Pate, Vice-President of the Chamber, declared that Sport was the best ambassador that France could have.—Reuter's Special.

SHUDDHI SABHA RAIDED

DELHI, Sept. 24.

The police raided to-day the offices of Shuddhi Sabha and the Aryan Book Agency and recovered from the latter five copies of the pamphlet "Rangila Rasul" in Hindi which has been proscribed in Delhi.—A. P.

"PAWN IN THE GAME OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM."

SIR H. S. GOUR'S CRITICISM OF GOVT'S MILITARY POLICY.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Sir H. S. Gour interviewed on the subject of the Military policy of the Government of India with special reference to the Skeen debate in the Assembly said that he had intended to inform the house of the serious situation created by the speech of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to which he was anxious to reply; but as he was unable to catch the President's eye the country should know what serious financial commitments the new policy adumbrated by his Excellency Sir William Birdwood would involve the country into. Briefly stated the position is this.

On the close of the War the British Cabinet appointed what is known as the Esher Committee to report on the lessons of the war and to make recommendations. "Inter alia" they recommended that the Army in India should be treated as a part of the Imperial Forces and should therefore be trained and equipped so as to be able to take the field on any arena. European or Asiatic. It was an alarming report since it made the Indian Army a mere pawn in the game of British Imperialism. A Committee was appointed to examine the report. I was a member of this Committee and we unanimously opposed the Esher Report on this point and laid down a series of resolutions with the consent of Government, declaring that the sole purpose for which the Indian Army exists is the defence of India against foreign aggression and the maintenance of internal peace and that it dissented from the Esher view that the Army existed for Imperial purposes. In order to equip the Indian Army for this purpose the Government proposed the reduction of white troops, but meanwhile there was a change of Government in England and the new cabinet appear to have overruled Mr. Montagu and reversed the policy of the Government of India; with the result that the war office rejected the proposal of the Government of India for the reduction of white troops on the ground that it would entail an additional burden on the British tax-payer. The Assembly has since been re-affirming its view and supporting the Government of India against the combined action of Whitehall and the War Office to saddle on the poor tax-payer in India the cost of its Imperial obligation which the colonies have indignantly repudiated and for which India alone has been singled out for exploitation.

In the Skeen debate his Excellency Sir William Birdwood assumed this policy as a settled fact but no protest appears to have been made against this dictation of the War Office which has already involved India in the additional cost of several crores of rupees. The Brussels Financial Conference at which the India Office was represented had fixed 20 per cent. of the gross revenue as the maximum expenditure on the Army. Our expenditure is technically 48 per cent. as I have shown in my speeches in the Assembly. I hope members of the legislature will lose no time in re-emphasizing their view upon the functions of the Indian Army and compel the British Exchequer to defray the cost of the British garrison, a party at least of which is maintained for purposes other than the defence of India. —A. P.

DESTRUCTION OF STRAY DOGS

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S ORDER TO MUNICIPALITIES.

Madras, September 22.

Government of Madras consider, it says the "Hindu," essential that every municipality should have a lethal for destruction of stray dogs and they propose to issue a rule that municipalities in which there are no lethal chambers, will be required within a specified period, to construct them. If the municipality fails to do so, action will be taken under Section 59 of the Madras District Municipalities Act.—Free Press.

DEMAND TO STOP CATTLE-SLAUGHTER.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLUTION

SURAT, Sept. 23.

At a special general meeting of the Surat City Municipality presided over by Dr. M. K. Dixit, M. L. C., Mr. A. I. Pandit moved the following resolution:—"Whereas Gujarat, Kathiawar and other places in this presidency have suffered terrible and appalling loss of agricultural and milch cattle during the recent heavy floods and whereas both the Government and the people in general are equally concerned in preserving the cattle wealth of the country, it is resolved that Government be requested to make suitable legislation and authorize municipalities to prevent the slaughter of useful cattle at as early a dated as possible. It is also resolved that all municipalities in this presidency be requested to take suitable steps in this direction. It is also resolved that the slaughter of calves, oxen, buffaloes, bulls and bullocks below the age of 10 be disallowed in the municipal slaughter house". Mr. Sanjana proposed a rider adding that animals under ten years of age should not be slaughtered within municipal limits either in a private or in a public place. The resolution with the rider was carried by majority.—A. P.

Right Revd. the Bishop of Rangoon has been made Chaplain of the Venerable Order of Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem for his distinguished services to that Order.

ADMINISTRATORS AND COMMUNAL RIOTS.

"THEY KNOW NOTHING OF MASS MOVEMENTS."

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

Recounting a tale dating back to the period of the Shanar Maravar riots in Tinnevelly, in which a judicial murder was enacted, Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, a reired Madras Civilian, in a special article to. The "Hindu," dwells upon the want of knowledge on the part of a set of administrators who know nothing of mass movements to handle riots of communal kind.

He says a set of administrators live apart from the people. Their knowledge of the country is derived from gossip in their exclusive clubs, their only acquintance with Indians is confined to menial domestics, criminals, flatterers and title hunters. They know nothing of mass movements—neither the spiritual verifying ones which it ought to be the pleasure of the ruler to foster.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao then points out how this lack of acquintance on the part of the authorities leads to shedding of blood in their generally calling in the help of the military to quell riots. He suggests capital punishment must be suspended during periods of riots. He says even if capital punishment has to be meted out executions should be stayed till a year after the riots and even then they should be re-affirmed by the sentence of a second tribunal. He instances the needless executions that took place soon after the Moplah rising in Malabar as a case where clemency could have been well worked.—Free Press.

QUESTION OF TEMPLE ENTRY

ARBITRARY EXCLUSION OF NON-BRAHMINS.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Septr. 22

A crowded meeting of the Agri, Koli, Bhandari and Maratha communities was held at Theronda near Revdanda, Kolaba District, on Wednesday the 21st instant to protest against the arbitrary exclusion contrary to existing usage imposed by the Brahmin Trustee of the Shri Rameshwar Temple at Choul on the members of the said communities from offering worship to the shrine of the said temple. Mr. S. K. Bole, M. L. C. was voted to the chair Among those present were Messrs. A. N. Surve, Advocate, Laxmanrao Patil, Pleader of Alibag and several other gentlemen from Bombay.

Mr. N. D. Pilankar and other speakers narrated that the members of the said communities have hitherto offered worship in the shrine, but only recently the Brahmin Trustees of the temple placed a lock on the shrine and have prevented them from offering worship. Several resolutions were unanimously passed censuring the arbitrariness of the said Trustees and congratulated those who have as a protest boycotted the Brahmin priests by not calling them to officiate at religious ceremonies. A strong committee with Mr. Bole as President was appointed to take further steps to remove the ban placed by the present Trustees.

The Chairman eulogised that the best and most effective way to offer worship is to perform it without the intervention of ignorant Brahmin priests. He exhorted the audience to be united, to educate themselves and by persistent efforts to obtain due recognition of their rights.

Messrs. Surve, Patil and several others made stirring speeches, some of them suggested even to offer Satyagraha if the ban is not removed. Great exitement and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings which after a vote of thanks to the chairman came to a close

HARTAL IN GODHRA

HINDUS PROTEST TO MAGISTRATE

GODHRA, Sept. 24.

The hartal of Hindus continues. To-day is the fourth day of the hartal. Hindus are very firm in their determination. Leaders of different castes, communities and parties of Hindus meet everybody and discuss means and further methods to be adopted. A meeting of young Hindus was held on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th to consider the question of raising a Hindu volunteer corps. The District Magistrate of Panch Mahals issued an order yesterday prohibiting anyone to carry with him lathies, dharia, sticks or any weapon of offence for a period of 2 days in Godhra City. A deputation of Hindus will wait upon the District Magistrate to-day. On Thursday the Chandra Ghat, which is allowed to the Hindus for Hindu women was occupied by the Ghanchi women though the policeman on duty was instructed to see that Hindu women do not go to the Muslim Ghat and Muslim women do not go to the Hindu Ghat. A policeman was there on duty. His attention was drawn to this fact but said the collector has allowed Ghanchi women to make use of the Hindu Ghat. Mr. Waman Mukadam had addressed a letter to the District Magistrate drawing his attention to the fact that the Ghanchi women have occupied the Hindu Ghat. The District Magistrate was requested to go to the scene to see the fact and get himself convinced.—Free Press.

Mr. V. P. Nene informs that he is distributing copies of his work on Galdstone in Marathi gratis to all Marathi Primary schools who should write to him if they want same.—Free Press.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-27.

A CHANGE OF FRONT, AND THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.

The following are retracts from the third of the series of lectures on the 'Russian Experiment, 1917-27" delivered by Prof. K. T. Shah on Saturday at the Bombay University School of Sociology and Economics:—

From the wholesale and militant Communism in the first years of the Revolution to the more restrained and orthodox policy called the New Economic Policy there was a wide gulf; and the gulf had to be bridged adroitly if the leaders and authors of the Revolution were not to forfeit the sympathy of that small but active class who had supported them in first bringing it about. The need for a change was first forced upon the attention of the authorities by the revolt of the Cronstadt garrison of sailors, who had been styled the "Pride and beauty of the Revolution" and were indeed the immediate authors of the advent of Bolshevism into power. Their rising was in sympathy with the similar rising of peasants all along the Volga, in Siberia, in the famous Black Land of Russia, and even in Petrograd itself. The revolt was indeed crushed, but the demand of the revolted for a freedom trade with the peasantry was undeniable. Lenin and his most prominent co-workers had the courage to admit failure in their first designs, and the daring to propose an orientation which would be a negation of the principas and policy they had htiherto followed. Trotsky declared "We have failed in our plan. Why? Because we were not sufficiently prepared for it." And Lenin himself declared before the Communist Conference of 1922.—

"We must show the peasants by our deeds that we know how to help them, ... or they will send us to the devil. The majority of them still think, 'Well, if you don't know how to help us, perhaps you will learn. But their patience is not inexhaustible, and the moment will come, when, to use a commercial expression, they will refuse us further credit, and ask for cash. They will say 'Dear rulers after so many years of postponement have you found the right way of keeping us out of poverty, starvation, and ruin? Do you know how to do it? The capitalists knew how to organise supply. They did it badly, they plundered and offended us. But they knew how to do it; you do not.'

On this analysis of their position, the Bolshevist leaders decided to placate the peasantry, who held the key to the economic situation in their command of food supply and raw materials for industry.

PEASANT AND COMMUNISM.

If the peasant forced the retreat from the undiluted Communism of the early days, the rest of the population was no whit behindhand in reinforcing, willy nilly, the demand for a new economic policy. The working or wage-earning class was certainly more socialistic, having suffered much more, and been educated also better, than the peasant to appreciate the advantage to them of a socialistic regime. They were also more able to share effectively in the power of Government, and had therefore less reason than the peasants to feel discontented. To the peasant the undiluted Communism of the early years appeared in a light in which the new governing power took the place of the old, as exploiters while they themselves remained a prey of exploitation as before. As a daring peasant is reported to have put the situation publicly, as he and his kind found it: "While the land is ours, the crop is yours; while the meadow is ours, the hay is yours; while the forest is ours, the timber is yours." All the fruits of land and its cultivation went, as the peasants felt, to the Government, theirs being only the old old task of slaving. The industrial worker, particularly in the principal cities and at the headquarters of Government, did not feel the injustice of the new arrangement as the peasant did. But they found neither food nor the wherewithal to get food, thanks to the attitude of the peasant, and so their submission to the logic of circumstances. Their leaders and spokesmen were excellent people so far as declamation of the benefits of Communism went, but when it came to organising a factory and carrying out the requirements of trade, they were tyros. Their inexperience in economic organisation and failure to grasp the mightiness of the problem before them were responsible in no small measure for the change of front forced on them. Trotsky had from the beginning somewhat doubtful about the wisdom of excessive centralisation of effective power in the hands of a very small clique; and when at the critical moment came the death of Lenin, the one mastermind that kept all the heterogeneous forces together, the plight of the revolutionary Government was precarious in the extreme. They had been fondly hoping, ever since they signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany, that the working classes, the proletariat in the other countries would rise similar to themselves, and complete the world socialist revolution; so that their task would be facilitated at home. But the world Revolution came not, neither in the new Germany, nor in the old Great Britain; and so the Bolshevists were left to fight their difficulties single-handed, and without the aid of the ally they had most counted upon.

ULTIMATE CAUSE OF FAILURE.

No wonder, then, that the Bolshevists failed. The wonder rather is that they had the courage to admit failure, and the daring to set about remedying it. The ultimate factor responsible for the failure in many eyes was human nature. Human nature is a vague convenient term to shoulder all the blame which it would be inconvenient for any individual to assume. It is, however, impossible to say that by its very formation, man's nature is selfish rather than social. I am inclined to think that man of all animals is more social than selfish; and that by common consent, as also by the course of his evolution through the ages, man has come to look with approval and admiration, not upon the manifestations of human selfishness in excelsis so much as upon the display of sacrificing traits in us individually. If men are to live in society, in some kind of organised grouping, they must needs have and encourage these self-sacrificing tendencies, or foster them by education everyway they can lest the group be weakened or destroyed or immolated by the individual. But this training or education sufficient in degree to reach the height of enjoying all the factors of material well-being in common must needs be slow; especially after a century or some generations had emphasised the opposite and by no means yet extinct or insignificant tendency to be selfish, as the age following the industrial revolution had done. The Russian Revolution, on the other hand, or rather the Russian revolutionaries wanted to carry out their programme of revolution with dramatic suddenness. And there they were opposed not merely by the vis inertia, but by the determined might of all the instincts of capitalistic greed. They were themselves unprepared and inexperienced; they had no working alternatives ready to take the place of the capitalistic organisation satisfactorily; they had other problems of international complications to attend to. And so when the results showed failure, or want of correspondence between the expectations and the actual, they turned down their policy, and blamed human nature for the failure.

RETREAT IN AGRICULTURE.

How was this change accomplished. Let us begin with agriculture, and see how the change was brought about. The hostility of the peasants to the new system was intensified by a famine in 1921, which affected some 28 milion people. The Government exactions of food surplus having exhausted all the accumulated reserves, and the peasants having deliberately reduced the crop by restricting the area of cultivation, the intensity of a shortage in any given area could not be localised, but the starvation became a starvation of the entire people. But for vigorous and energetic relief measures adopted by foreign governments, like the American and the English the plight of the Russian people would have been incredibly terrible, and the fate of the Revolution would have been sealed. Wiser, however, by these experiences, and recognising in time their failue, the leaders of the revolution enunciated a new policy with reference to the ownership and cultivation of the land, and the disposal of its produce. The ultimate property in all land in the country was reserved for the people communistically or socially; but the existing conditions of possessory ownership were definitely recognised, and the peasants were left at complete liberty to cultivate their land either communally or individually as they pleased. Instead of confiscating all the surplus produce grown on land after the needs of the cultivator and his family had been satisfied, they now introduced a form of taxation of land and income therefrom, which commended itself to the peasants. The cultivator, moreover, got the right to employ hired labour for wages, without forfeiting his civic right to vote at national or communal elections; and in addition obtained, what to him was the more valued benefit, obtained freedom to trade his surplus goods wherever he liked. As the nationalisation of trade was simultaneously relaxed and as the money material or medium of exchange was also rehabilitated about this time, the permission to trade the surplus in a relatively free market was no empty concession. For the rest, Government realised their inability to maintain themselves in power and to carry on their revolution without the support of the huge agricultural masses; and so they formulated their policy of intense encouragement of agriculture by every means. To this end they have model farms where the most economical methods of land cultivation are on view; and facilities are offered to the peasants to avail themselves of these new methods of raising the greatest produce with the utmost economy. In the general organisation of education, also, a great deal of attention is paid to the needs of the agriculturists and the scientific cultivation of land. It must be admitted, however, that the Russian peasant is as conservative as the peasant class all over the world and does not, therefore, seem to have welcomed the new overtures to revolutionise his methods of cultivation that the Government is now holding out to them. He feels the arrogance of the ages old experience and opposes it is all the spectacular achievements to him of science. He has not moreover forgotten or forgiven the Communist officials' excesses during the three or four years that unrestricted Communism was the order of the day. And hence he looks with a degree of distrust, if not suspicion, upon the new proposals of the Communists. Since 1925, leases of land are granted for 3 crop rotation-land, and for not more than 12 years in other. In 1926 further steps were taken to provide funds by the State to land on the poorer peasants to encourage still more the area under cultivation. The settlers are freed from taxation for a number of years, and the transport of their belongings and family are carried out at specially reduced rates. To village communities collectively, the Council of the People's Commissaries decided to grant credit for a period of 8 years for work in connection with the amelioration of land.

RADICAL MEASURES.

As a result of these, agricultural production has picked up wonderfully under the new regime. The total agricultural production in 1913 in the present Soviet territory was valued at 12,380 million roubles, which fell during the period of anarchy to less than half that figure. Since 1921-22, however, it is creeping up steadily, till in 1925-26 the total agricultural production was valued at pre-war prices at 11,300 million roubles, or 91.3 per cent. of the pre-war maximum. 65 per cent. of this total is made up of produce from arable and garden land and pasture; 25 per cent. in the form of live-stock; timber and forest produce make 8 per cent., while fishery and hunting supply the balance. According to the Official Year Book, in 1926-27 the area under cultivation was estimated to reach the pre-war standard, if not to exceed it. Of this agricultural produce proper, the marketable surplus, after satisfying the requirements of the rural population and for seed, is also steadily rising, being nil in the years 1918-21; 1,209.4 million roubles in 1923-24; and 1930 million roubles in 1926-7. In the production of industrial raw material, like cotton and flax and tobacco or sugar beets, the same steady improvement is visible, so that the basic condition for the prosperity of industry is also being assured. The shortage in cattle and horses is fast disappearing by the new production in this branch of agricultural economy. On the whole, then, there is no need to take a tragic view of the situation; though of course, it would be equally inaccurate to hold that the millienium has been reached in Russia. The opposition or hostility of the peasants was strong enough to compel the Bolshevists to modify their exaggerated socialism; aid the peasant tactics since 1921-22 have secured a victory for them on smaller issues as well. But those who are still in power have not entirely abandoned the ideals with which they got into their present position. The Government is doing its best to industrialise agriculture, even as the peasants had done their best to "peasantise" the Revolution. Says the latest issue of the Soviet Year Book — "In order to ensure the further development of agriculture, the Soviet Government is carrying out a number of radical measures; the industrialisation of agriculture, which consists in the development of industries connected with the preparation for market of agricultural produce, the construction of refrigerators, elevators, cold stores, bacon, starch and molasses, oil-extracting and other factories; the industrialisation of land cultivation by means of tractors and other improved agricultural implements. At the present time the Soviet Union possesses 11,000 tractors, whereas before the war there were no tractors at all in Russia. The Soviet Government has decided to build a big new works at Stalingrad with an output capacity of 12,000 tractors per annum."

PEASANTS' VATAGE GROUND.

All this makes excellent reading; and perhaps it is a good indication of the mentality of the people running the present Russian Government. But the peasant has not yet parted with his ages old superstitions in regard to land cultivation; nor is he educated out of the beliefs and ways of his ancestors. What the new generation of peasantry in Russia will do especially under the influence of intensive training as given under the Soviet system of education it is too much to say at this moment. But for the moment it may be noted that the peasant has come to possess 97 per cent. of the arable land in Russia, only 3 per cent remaining to the State for the use of fractories, workers' organisation, etc., and also Soviet estates in land. With this lever in his hand, it is unlikely the peasant will depart from the vantage ground he has attained to, or forego the share of governing power which he has at last obtained in the councils of Soviet Russia. The sympathy of the peasants is thus assured for the revolutionary form of Government, not because the peasants love its principles or are convinced of their verity, but because any other form, any conceivable alternative would cost the peasants all that they have obtained under the present Government.

OUR SIND LETTER.

FAREWELL TO PRINCIPAL SHAHANI

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 20.

With a view to prevent Hindu-Moslem Riots the District Magistrate of Karachi has prohibited the carrying of lathis or "lorh" by any person taking part in any procession within the Municipal or Cantonment limits for one month from 18th instant.

The District Magistrate has also called a conference of representatives of different communities on Saturday, the 24th instant with the same object.

FAREWELL TO PRINCIPAL SHAHANI.

Parities, Lunches, Dinners and At Homes are being organised at Karachi, in order to honour Principal S. C. Shahani of the Dayaram Jethmal College on the eve of his retirement. Yesterday the staffs of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, Nadirshaw Edulji Engineering College and Law College were at home to meet Principal S. C. Shahani. The students and staffs of these colleges are organising an At Home in his honour during the course of the next week. The D. J. Sind College Old Boys Association is giving a lunch in his honour on 2nd October, 1927.

It is understood that, Dr. Daudpota, M.A., Ph.D. (Cambridge) will hold temporarily the charge of the Principalship of the Sind Madresah.

The Cricket pentangular tournaments commence here from 1st October 1927. The matches will be played on the grounds of the Karachi European Gymkhana.

RACE AND RELIGION

(Continued from page 6).

Father crowned His Most Christian Majesty at St. Peter's as Roman Emperor. The whole Levant was up in arms, and fiercely contested Pope Leo's right to dispose of the proud title outside the rightful Byzantine line. A rupture with the Papacy seemed imminent. Moreover, Rome and Constantinople differed on more than one point of ritual and dogma. But the schism of the 9th cetury was not complete until the 11th.

(15) Reformation.

Anno 1453, Turkish troops entered Constantinople. The Byzantine Cross was superseded by the Crescent, the Christian minster by the mosque. A catastrophe, graver still, because it came from within, was the Protestant revolt in the 16th century. That bold national movement asserted Nordic against Romance ideals, liberty against tradition, the mother tongue against Latin. Religious reformers always preach in the people's tongue which their inspired message purifies, elevates and standardises. Isaiah's glorious dictum became standard Hebrew. Buddha's dialognes were held in Pali which became the literary rival of Sanskrit. Dante made sweet Tuscan the footstool of modern Italian, and Luther's homely Saxonian grew into classical German. If Luther had been content to war against the vices and oppressions of German robber-knights, or against ecclesiastical corruption, he might have become a beacon-light instead of a stumbling-block to the faithful. But he touched the sacred deposit of faith of which the Church is the appointed guardian. Luther, like Buddha, was much more a social than religious innovator.

(16) RENAISSANCE.

Christian institutions teem with reminiscences of pagan rite and sacrifice. At Lent when the days lengthen and get lighter, the Lord's Passion is now observed where formerly villagers celebrated the advent of spring. In the vesper hour, solemn processions, accompanied by dance and song, moved round venerable oaks or flower-wreathed poles, and at daybreak sweet matin hymns were chanted to the rising sun. Zeu Pater (father sky) is a Homeric invocation. His rosy-fingered daughter had once more shattered the dingy castle of the giant-clouds; the triumphant goddess Dawn scattered murky fogs that hung like foul fiends over field and meadow, stream and hill. Nature had risen from her long winter sleep. The golden dawn will ever beam in virgin beauty in the eastern sky. The Easter festival, commemorating the Resurrection, vitalises and regenerates the ineffectual nature worship; nature and grace always dovetail and respond.

"March" dedicated to god Mars, and "Tuesday" are pagan names, but have long been adopted as sign-posts in the Church calendar. "Tue" is the Anglo-Saxon pronunciation of the Greek vocative Zeu, O sky! Affinities are Sanskrit Dyau-pitar and Latin Ju-piter (father sky) Latin dies means "skylight, daylight," and deus (sky-god, deity) recurs in French Dieu and and Italian Dio (God.)

The Sacrament of Penance and the Holy Eucharist, known in the Arthurian legend as the Holy Grail, contains the very essence of the Eleusinian mysteries, but the new rite is filled with sweeter wine, and has a meaning both holier and deeper. Christianity did not come to destroy the good found among pagans, but rather to fulfil unrealised ideals, and feed the innate yearning for the Infinite.

The glories of antiquity have faded from the memory of the West. The sweet Tuscan poets of the 14th century were among the first to awaken a new interest in the treasures of the past. After the fall of Constantinople, crowds of educated Greeks, scorning to be ruled by the detested Turk, flocked from Ottoman territory to Italy, and rekindled the enthusiasm for the Hellenic muse. It was the dawn of the golden age in Italian art. The new learning sped across the Alps. But the dour and sour reformers looked askance at the revival of pagan knowledge. In the eyes of Knox and Calvin, sculpture and music, drama and romance, were an abomination,—the gorgeous pageantry and idle pomp of Satan's court. The progress of the Renaissance received an abrupt check in Protestant countries. But the Greek and Latin Churches, with their unbroken classical traditions, could not but favour the humanities.

(17) REVOLUTION.

The Reformation opened the door to free religious enquiry and to agnostic thought. Some of the finest writers in the 18th century were Deists. They believed in God and a future state, but rejected all dogma and revelation. Foremost among them in Nordic lands were Hume and Kant and Lessing. All three were upright, modest and lovable men. Hume had a noble passion for letters. The fire that consumed Kant's soul was the sacred flame of truth. Lessing was a sound and searching critic. His slashing invective broke the sham-classicism set up in the French drama. Yet, deism and its 20th century offspring, unitarianism, unwillingly follow a downward and destructive course. Luther, the founder of Christian nationalism which implies sectarianism, unwittingly prepared the way for the French Revolution and its more bloodly sequel in modern Russia. A disreputable set of self-seeking demagogues posed as social reformers before the new democracy. Cynical unbelief replaced mediocrity which is championed by the bourgeoisie. It is true that the money-making middle-class imperils the fine arts and liberal culture, but after all convention is better than impiety. However, Russian chaos begins to yield to order, and mob-rule to self-government. The political pendulum which wildly swung from zarism to the other extreme, shows no longer fever heat, but tones down its violent motions. The upheavals of the past have swept away many a cherished tradition. The social cataclysm in New Europe is organised into two hostile camps, Colonialism and Home Rule. The former, with the aid of big financial concerns, endeavours to control the world's economic resources such as iron, oil and cotton; the latter, though averse to equal possessions, attempts to impose State-control on national agriculture and industry. Christ, that pillar of orderliness and discipline, is little heeded in public schools, either in capitalistic States or in countries ruled by State Socialism. Yet, all men need the Gospel light, the Platonic vision, a soul-awakening in the sense of Vedanta, lest they become automatic machines instead of God-aspiring souls. Political self-determination and spiritual self-determination are the universal cry in the modern world,

SUMMARY:

1. Magic and Reveration
2. Tur and Sem
3. Jew and Gentile
4. Nordics
5. Faith and Reason
6. Celts
7. Slavs
8. Race Affinity
9. Romance Nations'
10. Classical Culture
11. The Indo-European Homeland
12. Indo-Iranians
13. Evolution of Speech
14. Rome and Constantinople
15. Reformation
16. Renaissance
17. Revolution.

(Concluded.)

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WANTED POLITICAL UNITY FIRST

MR SATYAMURTHI'S CURE FOR COMMUNAL DISCORD

SPEECH AT DISTRICT CONFERENCE

The address delivered by Mr. S. Satyamurti, M. L. C., as President of the Ramnad District Conference which opened its Session on Saturday, the 24th September will, there is no doubt, be read with great interest. He pleads for political unity first and pays a tribute to Dr. Ansari's election to preside over the forthcoming session of Indian National Congress. He calls it "a trumph for frankness and honest plain speaking in politics." Following are extracts from the speech:—

The one question which overshadows everything else in the political world of India to-day is what is compendiously known as "communal unity". There is no mistaking the earnestness or the sincerity behind the Viceroy's speech to the Indian Legislatures appealing for communal unity. But in order that the Viceroy's speech may affect those whom it must, before communal unity can be really achieved, the Viceroy, and the British and the Indian Governments for whom he speaks, must show an earnest of their "bona fides" in this matter. The acid test for me of the "bona fides" and sincerity of the Government in this matter is the immediate abolition of all separate electorates throughout India. Communal electorates have proved to breed only communalism. So, they must go.

I pray God that success may crown the deliberations of the Unity Conference assembled at Simla. But in order to achieve success, they must set their teeth in grim earnest, and not disperse until they have found a formula for communal unity. I would beg of them to remember that there can be no real or lasting communal unity, until there is real political unity in the struggle for the achievement of Swaraj, guaranteeing that unity continuing and increasing under Swaraj. There is really no conflict of interests between the communities in India. The only points of conflict arise from confusing religion with politics.

MISS MAYO'S BOOK.

Another recent occurrence to which I should like to invite your attention is the publication of Miss Mayo's libellous book mis-called "Mother India." I have dealt with this book fully in the Press and on the platform. I have no desire to repeat myself, but the importance of this Conference demands that I should restate my conclusions briefly. This book is obvious, mischievous, and malicious propaganda, for the perpetuation of British Rule in India. This book is further a deliberate insult to the Indian nation. This book therefore should be boycotted by all Indians, especially as no information or enlightenment can be deriped from reading it, as it has no literary or artistic merit, and as it abounds in half-truths and serious untruths.

NEILL STATUE.

You, in this district and in the neighbouring district of Madura, are, I know, intimately interested in the agitation now being carried on in Madras for the removal of the statue of General Neill. The Madras District Congress Committee and the Madras Mahajana Sabha have decided to carry on an agitation in the press and on the platform for the removal of this statue. They are not doing it out of racial hatred, or out of false prestige. I can tell you further that the Congress party in the Council of the Madras Corporation and in the Madras Legislative Council will leave no stone unturned to have this statue removed by the Government. Mahatma Gandhi has said with prophetic vision that this statue has to go and must go. The agitation will not stop till it goes.

MAHATMA'S TOUR.

I feel it my duty to refer to the epoch-making tour of Mahatma Gandhi, the saint of Sabarmathi, in our midst. I would like to associate myself and this Conference, if I may, in his noble attempts to popularise Khadder, to bring prohibition nearer, to remove untouchability, and to mitigate the social evils connected with child marriage. Our duty in this connection is, "inter alia," to strengthen his hands by giving him large sums of money for the All-India Khadi Fund, which I know will be used for the relief of poverty in this country. To those of you who may feel that Mahatma Gandhi is not now leading us in politics, let me say, with knowledge and responsibility, that if God but vouchafes Mahatmaji a few more years of life, he will lead the revolt.

FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

As you know, the forty second session of the Indian National Congress is meeting at Madras, thirteen years after its last session here, in the last week of December. The Congress meets at Madras, not on the invitation of Madras but on the invitation of Tamil Nadu as a whole. It is therefore our duty to see to it that we make this session a signal success. The election of Dr. Ansari as the President of the Congress is a triumph for frankness and honest plain-speaking in politics. Above all, Dr. Ansari, the apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity, will, I know, strain every nerve to make the Madras Congress the beginning of a real and lasting unity between Hindus and Mussalmans throughout India. You will now realise, therefore, that the Madras Congress is bound to be a momentous and important session. I appeal to you most earnestly to contribute funds liberally to the Reception Committee, and to otherwise help to make the Madras Congress a success.

MESSAGE OF SWARAJ.

Fellow delegates, I have done. I have no message to give to you, except the message of Swaraj. I ask you to remember that you cannot get Swaraj as a free gift from Great Britain. You have got to earn it and to deserve it. Armed rebellion is out of the question for us now. By non-violent peaceful Satyagraha we can achieve our object; but that pre-supposes unity, patriotism and self sacrifice. If, as a result of the deliberations of this Conference, we are enabled to promote among all our people in the district that spirit of patriotism, unity and self-sacrifice, I shall truly congratulate myself and you on the success of this Conference.

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The report of the "Vulcan" for the 7th year of its working is a very gratifying document indeed.

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The dividend which the "Vulcan" has declared at 5 per cent. at such a short time is quite satisfactory. The funds of the Company are well invested and are shown at cost. The total assets exceed Rs. 27,00,000.

The Company is now well able to stand on its own legs and if only the Indian insuring public will go on extending their wholehearted patronage to the "Vulcan" and the other Indian Insurance Companies, there is no reason why our Indian Companies should not attain the same high position as Insurance Companies in other parts of the world have attained.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN INDIAN PAINTINGS.

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin writes:—

"I shall be grateful if you will please allow me the courtesy of making it known through the medium of your paper that the promotors of this Exhibition are extremely thankful to all the artists and owners of pictures who have helped in contributing to make the Exhibition representative, and to the Baroda State for sending Mr. P. K. Chatterjee of the Kalabhavan to assist in arranging the exhibits. I am particularly grateful to Mr. G. Venkatachalam of Adyar for his kindness in co-operating with me in getting up this exhibition, who, as is well-known, have given all his service for the betterment of Indian Art and artists."

A Karachi message says:—"Moohantlal, a well-known snake charmer of Sukkur, while pouring milk into the mouth of a reptile, was stung. He died within two hours."—Free Press.

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THE BABA HAZARA ESTATE.

INTERESTING CASE IN OUDH COURT

LUCKNOW, SEPT 23.

In the original side of the Oudh Chief Court, before Mr. Justice Pullan, an interesting case is in progress in relation to the Trust estate, locally known as the Baba Hazara Estate. The property in dispute is valued at over half a crore of rupees and has a history of its own. The property was first acquired by a Sadhu named Baba Hazaro. He belonged to the Udasi Nanak Sari Panth and came to Lucknow from Punjab and settled under a dried up neem tree in the suburb of Lucknow. Some days after he had settled down under the dry neem it is said the tree rrevived and the owner of the garden was so impressed by this phenomenon that he gave away the entire bagh to Baba Hazara. With this and other properties similarly received as gifts the Baba founded a sangat. Th reputation of the Sadhu's mystic powers reached the ears of the then ruler, Nawab Nasiruddin Hyder of Oudh who at first made a cash grant to the Baba and subsequently converted it into a Jagir. The entire property obtained by Baba Hazra by way of gifts, at present fetching annual revenue of about two lakhs, had been held in possession by the Mahant at the head of the Sangat. It was the custom for every Mahant to name his successor. Mahant Harcharan Das left the estate by will to his chela, Santram Das, whom he named as his successor.

Early in 1922 Mahant Santram Das died intestate and there was a scramble for the property. The principal claimants were (1) Harnarain Dass who claimed to be the Mahant, as chela of the late Mahant Marcharaan Das (2) Sheoraj Kuar, Mother of Harnarain Das and (3) Bhayia Hori Saran Das who claimed himself to be the chela of Mahant Santram Dass. Instead of going to court the claimants made a compromise and towards the end of 1922 a deed of agreement was drawn up of which the principol clause was that Mahant Harnarain Dass would get life interest, Bhayia Hari Saran Dass would be the reversioner and Masamat Sheoraj Kuar would get an allowance for life. In 1924 Mahant Harnarain Dass executed another deed relinquishing his life interest in favour of Bhayia Hari Saran Dass, but reserving to himself an allowance if Rs. 1000/- per month.

The present suit has been instituted by Mahant Harnarain Dass who claims back the entire property on the ground that the transfer deed executed by him in 1924 was not at all voluntary, but a fraud was practiced and undue influence was brought to bear upon him in executing it by Bhaiya Hari Saran Dass who is the principal defendant in the present case and some other persons. The plaintiff further says that as Bhaiya Harasaran Dass retains his caste and is married he is not a quaified person to get into the Gadi of the Mahant.

The defendent Bhayia Harisaran Das contends that the plaintiff had never any title to the property. That the agreement of 1922 was made in order to avoid litigotion and when in 1923 he, the defendant, expressed his intention to challenge the life interest of the plaintiff the plaintig at first surrendered part of the astate and later when the defendent attained majority he made over the entire property in order to secure a comfortable monthly allowance.—A. P.

Angus Wilson Smith, American driller, who was arrested at Calcutta on July 12 and charged with adultery and enticing a married woman, Mrs. Fenn, was convicted to-day by the District Magistrate, Rangoon under Section 497 I.P.C. for adultery and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

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FROM ARABIC PAPERS

"Al-Ittihad" of Cairo writes that recently a society has been established in Athens, with a view to safeguard the interests of the heirs of the late Sultan Abdul Hameed of Turkey.

A correspondent of "Fat-al-Arab" writes that that he has learnt from reliable sources that the Turkish Government intends to send Consuls to the different independent States in Arabia like, Hejaz and Yemen. Moreover this Government takes very keen interest in the affairs of Hejaz and it seems that it does not wish to sever all connection with Hejaz.

Writing about the recent visit of King Fuad to England, the Turkish paper "Vakt" says that the visit is a last step towards the amicable settlements of a very acute problem. Before this great Egyptians like Zaghlul Pasha and Adli Pasha tried their best for this settlement but did not succeed. Now the Egyptian King has gone to England in his own person, accompanied by his premier Sarwat Pasha, so that the great problem which has remained unsolved for the last 45 years should be solved once for all. It remains to be seen what comes out of this visit. If it is not settled now then it must be understood that there is no hope of its solution without the use of force.

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TESTIMONIAL.

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DR JIVRAJ'S RE-APPOINTMENT

MEDICAL COMMITTEES RECOMMENDATION

The following is the report of the Medical Relief Committee regarding the question of renewing the term of office of the present Dean of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital for a further period of 3 years:—

At their Meeting held on the 9th August 1927, the Medical Relief Committee appointed by the Corporation under Section 38-A of the Municipal Act, considered the following communication, in consultation with the Commissioner:—

Letter from the Commissioner, No. E. H./74/B., dated the 22nd July 1927:—

"Re: Appointment of the Dean for the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital—

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 11337 of the 17th February 1925, by which the 27th Report of the Medical Relief Committee regarding the appointment of the Dean for the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, was approved and adopted. This report expressed the opinion that a whole-time Dean should be appointed on a salary not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per mensem for a period of 3 years, and in accordance therewith Dr. Jivraj Narayan Mehta was appointed Dean for a period of 3 years by the Corporation (vide Proceedings of the Corporation, dated 27th February 1925). That period will expire on the 31st March 1928 and in accordance with the orders laid down in Corporation Resolution No. 1796 of 12th December 1887, I bring the fact to the notice of the Corporation at this stage, in order that they may have an adequate opportunity to consider a further appointment. In this connection, I would point out that the Corporation in 1925 endorsed my opinion that the creation of the post of a whole-time Dean was clearly necessary at least in the initial stages of the existence of the Hospital and the College. There can be no question whether that decision was correct, and I am certain that, had any other decision been adopted, the administrative efficiency both of the Hospital and of the College would not be on the high level which it has at present attained, but would be a good deal more expensive even than it is at present. The question arises as to whether the post of the Dean should be made permanent or not. I do not think it necessary for the Corporation to arrive at a definite decision on this point at present. But I am most emphatically of opinion that it is desirable that the post should be continued at least for the next three years and that Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta should be re-appointed to it. I am aware that there is a strong body of opinion, particularly among the Honorary Staff, who are doing such good work in connection with the Hospital and the College that some economy might be effected by the employment of a half-time Dean on a reduced salary. I agree that this is is a possibility, but the Honorary Staff cannot be expected, nor is it within their jurisdiction to look into the details of administration and expenditure in the Hospital and the College as a whole. A half-time Dean would clearly not have that responsibility and an Assistant Dean, if appointed as whole-time officer, would hardly have the authority or the administrative experience to do so. The yearly budget of the Hospital and the College is about Rs. 7 1/4 lakhs and the salary of the Dean Rs. 2,500 per month, i.e., Rs. 30,000 a year as against say Rs. 1,000 per month, i.e., Rs. 12,000 a year, which it would be necessary to pay for a half-time Dean, is, I am sure, well invested in providing for a responsible and competent authority to look to the interests of the Hospital and the College, as well as those of the Municipality on the spot. I therefore, suggest that the appointment be renewed for a period of 3 years, and in doing so, I desire to express my admiration for the splendid work which Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta has done in spite of difficulties in establishing both the institutions on a sound basis."

After careful consideration the Committee beg to recommend that for the reasons stated in the Commissioner's letter the term of office of the Dean be renewed for a further period of 3 years.

G. V. DESHMUKH,
(Chairman).

(Subject to dissenting Minute)

The Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital are permanent Institutions and are expected to grow every year. Therefore the Corporation should face the question and solve it from this point of view and not make merely temporary arrangements from year to year or from 3 years to 3 years. I do not agree with the Commissioner when he says that on the question it is not necessary for the Corporation to come to a definite decision now. If the post is necessary now when there are about 100 students and 300 beds, it ought to be still more necessary when the number of students will increase three times as much and the number of beds also to some extent. Besides I don't see any administrative machinery in the making to take the place of the present one at the end of three years, at a short notice. The post of the Dean was first advertised for Rs. 1,500 on the excuse that it was a temporary post. The pay was increased to Rs. 2,500, although we had received all the applications. I do not approve of this policy of temporary expensive arrangements for a permanent Institution to be continued. It is not much of an encouragement to the person appointed, to give his best to the Institutions, if he all the time realises that the appointment is temporary. Considering the importance of the question I should advise the Corporation to go very carefully into the whole matter now and not decide in hurry the suggested temporary arrangement.

G. V. DESHMUKH.

On referring to the Proceedings of the Corporation concerning the appointment of the Dean, I find the facts are otherwise than what are stated in the minute of Dr. Deshmukh. The post of the Dean was not advertised, nor were applications either invited or received. On the 6th October 1924, the Corporation adopted a report of the Medical Relief Committee approving of a Scheme of College and Hospital administration with the exception of the appointment of the Dean on which the Committee proposed to send a report later on as there was diversity of opinion about the advisability of making a part-time or whole-time appointment.

The Medical Relief Committee recommended the appointment of a whole-time Medical man as Dean on a salary not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per month (vide their 27th report, dated the 22nd December 1924) This recommendation was adopted by the Corporation under their resolution No. 11337, dated the 17th February 1925, with the modification that instead of inviting applications by advertisement the Corporation should proceed to make the appointment at a date to be fixed by the President. This appointment was made by the Corporation on the 23rd February 1925.

J. V. VORA.

As the Sub-Committee of the Medical Relief Committee is going to submit its report shortly on the question effecting reduction in annual expenditure on Municipal Medical Institutions as definite proposals are to be put forward by the Sub-Committee with regard to the post of the Dean of the G.S.M. College and the K. E.M. Hospital, I think it would be advisable to postpone consideration of this matter till the Sub-Committee's report is before the Corporation.

KHURSHED J. J. CURSETJI.

MR. BIRLA INTERVIEWED

INDIA'S DIFFICULTY TO ADOPT GO-AHEAD CONVENTIONS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press about the work of the Tenth International Labour Conference, Mr. G. D. Birla, Indian Employers' representative, said:—

Although a good deal of useful and quiet work is being done by the Labour Office very little has been done affecting the condition of Indian labour. The rest of the world is so much advanced, while India is still so backward in every direction that any new convention is found to be too radical for India to adopt. This is rather an unfortunate position, but if we are to advance politically and economically we must bring ourselves into line with the International world. For instance, the sickness insurance convention which was passed by the Conference this year was entirely suited to European conditions where compulsory or voluntary sickness insurance has existed for the last forty years, but I as representing Indian Employers had to declare unfortunately that while we sympathised with the principle we could not adopt the convention as proposed and accepted by the Conference. Yet I feel we ought to do something in the matter. The convention is bound to come eventually before the Legislative Assembly for ratification and I hope that we shall be able to evolve a scheme to suit our own conditions.

INDIANS REPRESENTING INDIA.

Proceeding further Mr. Birla remarked delegates from other countries were rather pleased to see India represented by its own countryman. It is but natural that they prefer to see a country represented by its own national and even the credentials Committee made a recommendation to this effect last year. It certainly does not produce a very good impression about India if we send delegates belonging to foreign nationalities and I hope that Indian Employers as well as the Government will always be alive to this fact. I was very much handicapped, remarked Mr. Birla, on account of not having any adviser with me although the Indian Delegate was provided with one and I hope that in future the Indian employers will by bringing pressure to bear on the Government see that the delegates are not similarly handicapped. I would rather suggest that while the delegates may be changed from year to year, the same adviser should continue to be sent for two or three years.—A. P.

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BOMBAY PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT

AMENDING BILL.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of Bill No. 31 of 1921—A Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"The object of this Bill is to remove the doubts which have been expressed as to the power of a local authority to appoint the School Board Administrative Officer under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Act. It has even been contended that under the existing section a local authority can appoint a School Board Administrative Officer only if a recommendation is made by a School Board and that when such a recommendation is made the local authority has no option but to accept it as binding. It is evident that such could not have been the intention of the legislature as it would leave the parent body, which is responsible for financing the School Board, practically no voice in the matter. This Bill, therefore, makes it clear that the power to appoint the School Board Administrative Officer shall, subject to the approval of Government, be vested in the local authority alone and that while it shall be the duty of a local authority to consider the suggestions, if any, of the School Board before making the appointment of a School Board Administrative Officer, the local authority shall not be bound to accept such suggestions."

BOMBAY DIST. POLICE ACT.

AMENDING BILL.

A "Bombay Government Gazette," publishes the text of Bill No. 33 of 1927—A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it was observed:—"The object of this Bill is to enable the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to be vested with the powers of a police officer in places to which the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, applies. In the City of Bombay the agents of the Society are invested with the powers of a police officer under section 9 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, but there is no corresponding section in the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, under which the agents of the Society can be invested with similar powers. It is, therefore, proposed to insert a section in the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, similar to section 9 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.

2. In order to make the working of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act practicable offences under sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of that Act have been made cognizable by clause 4 which is based on section 33 (i) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902."

ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA MAHASABHA

The General Secretary, Reception Committee of the 34th Session of this body writes:—The Reception Committee of the A. I. Kayastha Mahasabha Daltonganja, once more begs to draw the attention of the Kayasthas all over India towards its Resolution No. 6, requesting the Kayastha public to organise Kayastha Sabhas and send in the names of their delegates to reach the Reception Committee Office on or before the 10th of October 1927. The Delegate Fee is Rs. 2 (two) only. The sittings of the Kayastha Mahasabha will commence on the 24th of October and the Reception Committee will try its best to finish the work, on or before the 26th i.e. within a couple of days only. Gentlemen wishing to attend the Mahasabha along with their ladies are particularly requested to intimate to us before-hand. Dr. P. C. Roy the President elect has been requested to reach Daltonganja, a day earlier.

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VOL XV NO 127— BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 26 1927 ONE ANNA

POST-MORTEM OR PRE-MORTEM?

ELECTROCUTION ATROCITIES EXPOSED.

DEATH CHAIR ROBS CONSCIOUSNESS, AND DOCTORS KILL.

EXECUTED---BUT NOT DEAD!

After the Sacco Vanzetti executions, the electric chair looms large in the public mind. The popular impression is that it is a less horrible form of execution than the gallows or the guillotine.

But this opinion seems to be erroneous. In the following article, a famous pathological expert throws new light on the electrocution methods. ....According to him, the gallows or guillotine is perfection of humanitarianism when corpared with the electric chair.

The electric chair is a barbarous method of execution. Men who are supposed to be done to death by means of electrocution are, as a matter of fact, killed by the doctors who perform an autopsy on them after their supposed execution, writes a pathological expert in "Sunday News."

This is the core of a sensational indictment of execution methods in the United States which has been made by Dr. Claudius, a famous Danish physiologist, who goes on to make the statement, startling to the great majority of people, that most persons, when taken from the electric chair, could be restored to life.

I have had considerable experience of electrocution in this country, and the conclusion I have come to is that the Danish expert is correct in every one of his contentions. Electricity does not kill.

I have seen cases where a high frequency electric current had passed through the bodies of men working with electric cable and where apparent death had ensued. Yet an hour or an hour and a half later, after artificial respiration by a doctor life was restored.

APPARENTLY DEAD.

I encountered one remarkable case in which a man suffering from electric shock showed no signs of life after an hour's work to revive breathing and heart action. The doctor gave up the task in despair, but the man's work-mates persisted in their efforts for another two hours, at the end of which the man was restored to life. He is probably alive to-day.

The effect of electricity on the human body is a curiously complicated subject. Apparently it is not the strength of the current but its amperage. Cases are recorded in which a current of 5,000 volts passed through a human body without any ill effects. In other cases death resulted after the shock of a current of 90 volts.

HANGING—OR THE CHAIR.

Before we can make any comparison of our method of capital punishment with the American system we must have some idea of the physiological effect of the two modes of execution.

When a doctor examines the body of a man who has died by electric shock, provided that no part of the body has come into contact with the fuse point of the circuit, he will find no external marks, nor will the internal organ reveal any changes or lessons visible either to the naked eye or to the microscope.

If he did not know how the death came about he would not be able to offer any opinion as to its cause.

It is when this fact—the complete absence of organic injury or disturbance—is remembered, that one is driven to agree with Dr. Claudius that the electric chair may lead to a state of unconsciousness in which breathing has ceased and the heart beat cannot be felt, but that the actual death is only brought about by the doctors performing the post-mortem.

Medical science believes that the effect of an electric shock on the body is to to induce a paralysis of the brain centres. These centres are said to be "inhibited" by the current, and when they cease to act the heart and lungs stop.

But, remember, we cannot prove that this is what happens, we can only guess it from analogies.

For example, there is the analogy of the apparently drowned man who is taken out of the water. Many of us have seen such a case. The man is seemingly drowned. He has no heart-beat and his lungs make no effort to breathe. Yet after prolonged artificial respiration life is restored.

The outward symptoms in this case closely resemble those in the case of the electrocuted man. That is why we say that when a man is electrocuted he is not dead, although, if attempts to restore life are not made within an hour or so after the shock, death will supervene through decomposition.

When an executed man is taken from the electric chair he exhibits no sign of life. Yet how do we know he does not feel pain?

A drunken man is perfectly conscious of what he does while he is drunk. He may act stupidity and illogically, but he is aware of what he is doing.

Yet when he wakes after sleeping off the effects of his orgy he is completely unconscious of what he has done. He forgets, but he knew what he was doing at the time he did it.

We simply cannot tell what the electrocuted man feels.

There is at least one great advantage which our British method of execution possesses over the American method: death is certain and unconsciousness is instantaneous.

ALL FEELING CEASES.

The death of a hanged man is brought about by dislocation and fracture of the spinal column high up in the neck.

The jerk which the release of the trap-door gives him causes instant unconsciousness. To all intents the man is dead at once. Final death follows from a combination of coma and asphyxia in from two to three minutes.

But we can be absolutely certain that all sensibility, all power to feel, is instantly lost.

Nor is it the case, as some people appear to think, that the success of a British ecution depends on the skill of the executioner. The amount of drop which is required to cause instant unconsciousness without causing mutilation can be ascertained to a fraction of an inch by calculations based on the man's weight.

The length of drop is not fixed by the executioner but by the prison doctor and the governor.

Moreover, so expert are our executioners in pinioning a man's arms and ankles with their special straps that not more than 60 seconds elapse between the man stepping from his cell and his being launched into sternity. We have carried humanitarianism to a high pitch of perfection.

THE GUILLOTINE.

The French method of execution by the guillotine is, like our own, instantaneous and painless. But it has no advantage over the British system, and it has the grave disadvantage that the body is mutilated.

Compared with the American method, ours is superior on the grounds of painlessness, sureness and swiftness.

The only reason I can think of for the Americans adopting electrocution is that it appealed to them as something new and novel. They had seen men apparently killed without pain by this strange, deadly force, electricity, and they thought it would be an improvement on the old method.

But all new things are not necessarily improvements.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXII.

The prince awoke with a raging thirst and a heavy feeling of inertness. Durgadhas, coming in with His Highness's 'chota-hazri,' gazed at the drawn face on the pillow with deep concern.

"Better sending for doctor, I thinking," he said.

"No!" said His Highness with decision. "No doctor to be feteched. I forbid it, do you hear?"

"Highness staying in bed then?" he said quietly, in his stately manner. "Highness having much fever: staying in bed, and eating little until temperature coming down".

"I can't stay in bed!" said the prince fretfully, while yet feeling that to get up was an impossibility. "A hundred things call for my attention this very moment. Can't you give me something to clear my head, Durgadhas?"

"Herb tea?" suggested the man hopefully. "Lakshmi making very good herb drink."

"Send for Lakshmi," said His Highness. "She will know what to do. I never felt like this in my life. There is something very strange the matter with me."

So Lakshmi, sent for in haste, came and competently took charge.

"Highness been drinking bhang," she asserted, looking deeply into the eyes of her charge, the pupils of which were much dilated and unnaturally bright.

"No, I never drank bhang in my life!" answered the prince indignantly.

"Something like bhang, or datura, here", said the woman. "This no ordinary fever. This more like drugging. Bad business."

She shook her head as she mixed a strong emetic.

The prince lay in a fast increasing stupor of semi-consciousness.

"Quite well last night," he murmured brokenly. "Now I feel dreadful, simply dreadful. Did you say 'drug,' Lakshmi?" he cried, trying to raise and sinking back inertly. "Have I been drugged?"

"Highness drinking this" said Lakshmi soothingly, yet with Eastern fatalistic acceptance of things as they are. "Highness drinking this, all once, making plenty sick, then much better. Come now."

She raised the head and guided the glass, her eyes fixed watchfully on those other eyes to startling in their unnatural brilliance which stared at the wall, high up over her head, at the fingers which plucked at the coverlet, and made the motions of one counting rupees, one of the sure symptoms of datura drugging.

"Old man," she said to her husband. "You going sending everybody away, much quick. Then coming back here. Highness has fever. Tell butler I making plenty barley water and lemon, here in this room."

Durgadhas hastened to do her bidding, and as he passed down the corridor and through the great hall and ante-rooms he spoke to the numerous clients awaiting the prince's favour.

"His Highness has fever. He sees no one to-day, nor perhaps to-morrow. Better all go home, and come again next week."

He watched them with a grave smile as they faded away. He called to the butler and ordered the necessary utensils for the making of the barley water to be taken up, and which Lakshmi later on, with her own hands, made over a brazier in the back verandah.

Together they watched and applied their simple remedies. The prince, after violent sickness, had fallen into a troubled sleep.

Suddenly the telephone by His Highness's bed shrilled through the stillness.

Instantly the prince roused and clutched the receiver. With his other hand he motioned the servants imperiously away.

Articulating with difficulty, he managed to say:

"Yes. Who is speaking?"

"Am I speaking to His Highness? Yes Bryan speaking. Frightfully sorry, sir. No news of the person we come about. Returning to-morrow early. Very difficult to talk. Must ring off. Good-bye sir."

The prince laid the receiver down with a troubled look and sank back, exhausted.

No news of Chundra at her husband's home! He did not believe it. She was being hidden somewhere, by that old ruffian, as a punishment for her lax behaviour in leaving the shelter of purdah. And this was his way of punishing 'him,' her brother, by keeping him on tenterhooks of anxiety her.

"Please God, he isn't cruel to her!" said the prince.

The long, endless day wore on to evening. The great palace was very still, curiously still. The prince drowsed through the hours, and in wakeful snatches wondered vaguely what it was that he missed, presently realizing that the raucous cries of the kites, which had formed the invariable background to the life of the palace, were to-day conspicuous by their absence.

Wrapping his robe about him, he tottered to the window and eagerly gazed out. Parrots, and parakeets of vivid emerald, preened themselves on the carved and fretted balustrades and roofs, rejoicing in their unusual privilege, for the kites' pleasant habit it was to chase them off.

With a puzzled frown the prince tottered thoughtfully back to bed. Lakshmi sat motionless at the foot, her head on her knees. Durgadhas stood at the curtained doorway on guard.

Patience! To-morrow Bryan would be back, and Colonel Verinder. He longed for their sane councils and everyday common sense. Not a doubt crossed his mind but that Chundra was hidden away in some secret room in the palace of Veragadh.

Spies had kept her husband posted on her doings at Rajmere, and he had cunningly chosen this way of getting her back, and, at the same time, punishing him, her brother, for his share in her transgression.

Towards evening, having slept long and heavily, he awoke feeling better. His first thought was of Chundra. Bryan had rung up. Ah, memories of their last talk together came to her, and she lived again those precious moments. Like a Chinaman, content in his squalid hut, with but one rare blossom in a simple vase. That was what Bryan's love was to her.

To know Chundra safe, and Bryan with her again would be perfect happiness, she thought humbly.

Night fell with the suddenness of the East, as at the touching of a switch, with no division of twilight between dark night and bright daylight. The guard came and took up its watch. Lakshmi departed with strict injunctions to Durgadhas to look well after his master. The great palace sank again to slumber.

Lakshmi had drawn the screening curtains across the doorway. As the night wore on the tall Arab who appeared to be again on duty edged imperceptibly nearer the inside of the chamber. No sound broke the utter stillness of the night. The prince slept on uneasily, heavily. The Arab was now in the room standing over the bed, gazing down on that unconscious, sleeping form. There was no eye to note as he bent and gathered the coverlet about the small figure, and lifting it easily bore it swiftly away by the back verandah.

BABIES BORN JOINED TOGETHER

DOCTORS IN DILEMMA

In a tiny bed at St. Thomas's Hospital lie the Two Most Important Young Persons in London. Their names are Mary and Ann, and they are "Siamese" twins, reports the "Sunday News" of mail week.

Although Mary and Ann, who were born on Friday night, have separate limbs and organs, although one sometimes cries while the other lies still and silent, their little bodies are joined together in the region of the stomach.

While clever doctors gaze at Mary and Ann and wonder whether an operation can be performed which will separate them their mother, Mrs. Church, of Peabody-avenue, Ebury Bridge, is slowly regaining her strength.

As for Mr. Church, he divides his time between the bedside of his wife and the bedside of Mary and Ann.

Already, in the short lives of the twins, tragedy is threatened.

One of them—she of the lustry voice and busy hands—promises to grow into a strong, healthy girl. The other, looking up at the tip-toeing nuses with her face puckered with pain, is weak and sickly.

Can one of the twins be saved?

If they remain joined together, both may die. Last night white-coated surgeons stood around the bed while Mary and Ann were examined by X-ray.

Mr. Church, who is an engineer's fitter, has consented to an operation, and it may take place any time to-day.

Meanwhile, in Peabody-avenue, Mrs Grace Mary Church waits—and wonders.

The twins were born face to face—"just as if they were cuddling each other," the mother says.

"It is a funny thing that I should be the mother of such twins," she told a caller yesterday, because I used to read with a great interet about the Siamese twins and the American twins who were born joined together and who lived until they were grown-up women."

Soon after Mary and Ann came into the world a kindly clergyman sprinkled the holy water upon their foreheads and murmured the simple names chosen by the parents.

And so the Two Most Important Young Persons in London continue to cuddle one another, unconscious of the life-and-death drama in which they are the chief actors.

BRITISH WAYS IN CHINA.

Courtesy: "The Illustrated London News."
The Shanghai-Hangchow line cut to enforce return of aeroplane wings detained by the Chinese: Lines removed and British troops in occupation.

Courtesy: "The Illustrated London News."
Men of the Shanghai Defence Force on guard at the railway crossing where the line was cut.

Courtesy: "The Illustrated Dramatic and Sporting."
The Sage finds a place in the Italian sun...Mr. George Bernard Shaw, sunbathing on the shores of Lake Maggiore in Italy.

HIS ONLY LOVE

BY DR. SIR HARI SING GOUR

A fascinating and stirring novel from the pen of Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, the eminent jurist, publicist and politician, will be published daily in the "Bombay Chronicle" beginning from the 1st of October.

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